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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. May Aid Closing Schools

British Liberals Now Oppose

Reich Likes Urging on Arms

N. Y. Exchange Talks Reform

Canada Gains by Dollar Drop

Films Offend More Than Stage

THE U. S. Government, which has done much to save the railroads, the banks and business, is now asked to rescue the public schools. About 100,000 children have found their schools closed this fall and over 1,000,000 pupils will, during the winter, find their schooling curtailed. Dr. John K. Norton of Columbia University tells the Association of State Universities at Chicago that 4 per cent of all the nation's children are affected with 18,000 schools forced to shorten their terms. Michigan has been obliged to cut its school budget from $109,000,000 to $45,000,000; Kansas has 700 schools idle for lack of funds. The remedy seen by the Emergency Commission is some new form of taxation devised by the states—But in the meantime, cry the leaders, the Federal Government must save.

¶ The British Nationalist Government is faced with a new complication in Parliament. Sir Herbert Samuel broadcasts the decision of the main body of the Liberal Party to go over to the opposition. This decision, arrived at in conference with such leaders as the Marquess of Lothian and Lord Reading, sees only about 30 members out of 615 crossing the floor in the Commons, but it represents the swinging away from the Government of a party widely distributed and capable of becoming again a deciding factor—Prime Minister MacDonald feels the shrinking of the power that a crisis gave him.

¶ Germany, while remaining cautious, is pleased with Britain's earnest efforts to bring it back into the disarmament fold. With Sir John Simon being sent back to Geneva as emissary, Berlin feels that Britain is ready to enter into a four-power discussion at a place agreeable to Germany and ready, also, to make definite arms concessions. German newspapers contain the demand that Germany be informed regarding the basis of any new parleys and reiterate the old ultimatum—No negotiations without full guarantee of equal status.

¶ The New York Stock Exchange may undertake to clean its own house before Congress, spurred by recent disclosures, rewrites the laws. One member, Henry Goldman Jr., addresses an open letter to the Senate investigating committee outlining 14 specific proposals he has put up to the Exchange. Only by drastic changes and reforms, he declares, can the stock market regain what improprieties of leading financiers have cost it—The confidence and good will of the public.

¶ Canada finds the falling American dollar and the rising British pound affecting the customary channels of trade. The Ottawa agreements of 1932 are yielding somewhat to the currency situation. Large orders for coal and other competitive commodities are being switched from England to the United States by alert Canadian importers. The Customs Department is watching and will act if the American dollar falls below the Canadian par—But in the present fluctuation it is mainly Canada that gains.

¶ Washington entertains delegates from 22 nations who assemble to work for world-wide adoption of the Roerich Pact and Banner of Peace. The pact, promulgated by Prof. Nicholas Roerich in 1929, binds its signers to protect museums, churches, libraries, universities and other monuments of culture from aggression in war time and during local upheavals. Soldiers, strikers or others would recognize at a glance any building to be spared—Above it would fly the Banner of Peace.

¶ Brazil experiences a wave of good feeling with Provisional President Getulio Vargas' announcement that all political exiles are free to return. Some refugees have come back, but former Presidents Washington Luis and Arthur Bernardes and many military leaders are still absent. Senhor Vargas will remain head of the state until the Assembly approves a new Constitution and elects a constitutional President—A sounder peace promises to aid Brazil's rebound to prosperity.

¶ American films are having their difficulties with the shady dialogue the American stage has made common. Miss Jessie Hodges, member of the Kansas Board of Censors, says it is far more often the sound track carrying the speeches than the film carrying the scenes which demands the scissors. At the head of the offenders are the slapstick comedians with their "double-entendre" repartee. The screen, says Miss Hodges, is and should be far less sophisticated than the stage. But neither, of course, should have to shock a laugh out of its audience—The author who resorts to vulgarity confesses his own lack of ideas.

Directs Relief Work For Jobless Women

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Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward

Proposing establishment of centers in all the large cities, Mrs. Woodward, who was a social worker in Jackson, Miss., before she was called by the Federal Relief Administration, plans to provide sewing and other work for unemployed women as well as shelter for the homeless and destitute.

Russians Hasten Plan to Restore Siberian Railway

Famous Transcontinental Route Reported Mainly in Hands of Military

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Travelers from Siberia report an intensive movement by the Soviet Government to strengthen the military defences and the economic and railway facilities of its Far Eastern provinces. While Moscow has openly admitted its intention to liquidate all its interests in Manchuria, including its share in the Chinese Eastern Railway, active preparations being made in Siberia at present indicate that the Soviets intend to hold fast to all of Siberia.

The trans-Siberian railway, as the only remaining link between Moscow and Vladivostok, has assumed new importance with the loss of the shorter route through Manchuria, a loss already anticipated This summer improvements have been rushed on the trans-Siberian line, double-tracking of the section from Omsk to Irkutsk has been completed, decaying ties have been removed and the entire line has been properly ballasted.

For decades, the Chinese Eastern has been the principal rail route from Moscow to Vladivostok, and the northern route has consequently been neglected. Its rolling stock is in poor condition, and its road-bed has been neglected. Repair shops have been antiquated and poorly staffed. The Government now is endeavoring to alter this state of affairs, but is handicapped by lack of experts and modern machinery. Railways in other parts of Russia are by no means equal to the best in Europe or America. However improvements are being made as rapidly as possible.

For the time being, travelers assert, Siberia is virtually under martial law, and army commanders are directing the principal changes being made. The Soviets, they declare, have anticipated the possibility of an attack by Japan in Siberia, and have already advanced defensive preparations to a point where a Japanese offensive would encounter severe opposition.

To the Soviets, it is apparent that Manchuria and its railways are no longer of importance except as a potential threat. For economic and political reasons they will develop the region north of the Amur.

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Things Present

"Carpe diem" ("Seize the day") has just been selected as a motto by the junior class of a certain high school. The last editorial establishes the point that if society as a whole lived up to it, there might well be a surge of prosperity and peace.

On the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page you will find a helpful article entitled "Art in the Kitchen." It is written by the talented young woman who presides over the steward's department in a well-known sanatorium.

It would appear that a relative of our poetical duck "Waddles" has turned up in Cork! Read about him on the Home Forum page.

Another Letter Puzzle awaits those who think they have a good vocabulary. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Book Reviews and Literary News page, Progress in Education page, Interior Decoration and Antiques page, and the weekly World News Map.

Communism Rules Farmers At 'Left Wing' Convention

Milo Reno Rates Among Mild Conservatives at Radical Assembly in Chicago—700 Militants Cry for Action

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Radicalism on the farm came to a national focus here today. The greatest assembly of "Left Wing" militants ever recruited from among American farmers began drawing up its demands.

Communists controlled the convention of 700. Socialists kept their hands off, because they felt the conference had been initiated and was dominated by the Communists.

"This is the class struggle," commented one of the Communist chiefs of the meeting, as he looked over the hall full of farmers in their sheepskin coats, work-shirts, overalls, sweaters, and other garb.

"Few of them probably know the term 'class struggle' as yet," he added. "But it is the class war."

In calling out these farmers from 37 states, the Communists have in fact achieved the peak of their toil among the ruralists. It seemed odd to observers that their farm organization triumph should coincide with the negotiations for Russian recognition at Washington.

As the commentator on the class struggle hinted, the Communists have not "sold" their program to the American farmer as Communism. They have rather preached farm strikes, resistance to evictions and foreclosures—"mass action" in whatever terms the farmer would accept.

Probably only a fraction of the farmers who have managed to reach Chicago, coming even from such remote states as Wyoming, Oregon and Connecticut know that their conclave is being principally piloted by Communists.

The chairman of the Executive Committee which called the convention, Mr. John W. Marshall, is a Communist and ran for Governor of Ohio on the Communist ticket. He was elected temporary chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Marshall was then succeeded by another Communist, Mr. Charles E. Taylor, as permanent chairman. Mr. Taylor is national chairman of the United Farmers' League, the farm organization through which the Communists are working. He hails from Plentywood, Mont., where "The Producers' News" is published. This is the organ of the United Farmers' League. It is edited by a Communist, Mr. Erik Bert. Mr. Bert is chairman of the Credentials Committee of the Chicago gathering.

Communists form only a small

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Back to School Professors Go To Learn of NRA

Institute's Purpose Is to Win Youths' Support for Program

Massachusetts sent its college professors back to school today. And to the three-letter stage at that . . not the three R's, but the NRA.

The knowledge they glean will be taken back to the classrooms of the State's schools and colleges in an effort to acquaint Massachusetts youths with the operation of the NRA program, and to win their support for the movement.

They and other educators representing public and private schools over the State, attended the Institute of the Massachusetts Junior NRA, held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Here in surroundings of desk and blackboard which must have taken them back to their little red schoolhouse days, the professors and teachers learned from an array of prominent speakers the specific aims and purposes and accomplishments of the NRA to date.

Textile Employees Increase

Mr. Robert Armory, president of the Nashua Manufacturing Association and member of the Conciliation Committee of the Massachusetts Recovery Board, was one of three principal speakers. He spoke on "Plans and Purposes of the NRA" and said that as a result of the permanent code, adopted by the textile industry, the total of employees in the industry has been increased to a higher number than those at work in 1929, when business was at its peak.

Mr. Armory warned that the schools should stick closely to their business of teaching and by all means avoid anything that savored of propaganda in any form.

The speaker said that naturally he hesitated to advise the teacher in any way, but, he continued, "I think you will all agree with me as to the great importance of seeking out the salient facts and studying them with severe impartiality."

Tells of Permanency

Judge John J. Burns, one of the youngest justices ever appointed to the Massachusetts Superior Court, chairman of the conciliation committee of the State Recovery Board and chairman of the Regional Labor Board, also addressed the Institute on "Permanent Codes and Compliance." Judge Burns has been one of the most active NRA workers in the State and has already done effective work in bringing about adjustments in disputed cases.

Mr. Percy S. Brown, assistant to Mr. Edward A. Filene, chairman of the Massachusetts State Recovery Board, spoke on "Human Aspects of the NRA."

Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, chairman of the Junior NRA Committee and chairman of the Massachusetts Child Labor Commission, presided at the institute.

The address of welcome was given by Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice-president and dean at M. I. T.

The "Survey and Summation" was given by Dr. Everett A. Churchill, dean of the School of Law at Northeastern University.

There will be a "round table" meeting tonight, with general discussions held.

London Auto Speeders Lose Popular Excuse

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Automobile speedsters will have to go warily as the result of an innovation on police cars here. They no longer will be able to defend themselves for not stopping for a police car by saying they were not sure that it was one.

For now all police cars are to be fitted with a special blind on the back window with "Stop—Police" written in large letters upon it. To stop a car the police merely have to get ahead and pull down the blind.

MacDonald Loses Support of Strong British Liberals

Find Present Government Too Conservative at Home and Abroad

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17—The government of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald is faced today with a new internal political situation, owing to a decision taken by the main body of the Liberal Party yesterday to join the Opposition by "crossing the floor" when the new session commences Nov. 21.

The Liberals concerned sway an influence in no way measured by the smallness of their present numbers in the House of Commons—about 30 out of a total of 615. Led by such men as Sir Herbert Samuel, the Marquis of Lothian and the Marquis of Reading, who stand at the very forefront of British political affairs, and possessed as the Liberals still are with well-equipped organizations in almost every constituency, they may at any general election become once more the deciding factor, as occurred in 1924 and 1929.

Now that the MacDonald government has reached its third year in office and the usual popularity pendulum swing has turned against it, Liberals feel unless they recover their independence the only possible alternative government will become that of Socialist Labor, which they hold would be disastrous.

Government Too Conservative

Sir Herbert, explaining the reasons for the secession in a radiocast last night showed that except upon the question of India where they still cordially support the Government, their progressive ideals are increasingly out of harmony with the Administration, which is tending to become more and more conservative alike at home and abroad.

The Liberal program, Sir Herbert outlined, does not differ materially from what most Left Wing Conservatives are prepared to approve For example the Liberals' unemployment proposal formulated by Sir Herbert last night to speed up schemes for additional work is almost identical with the suggestion in Commons by Mr. William Craven-Elyis, a rising member among the younger Conservatives who advocated appointment of a "trade development advisory council" for a similar purpose.

Much the same applies to foreign

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Aviator of 'Distressed' Plane Pulls Lever—Passengers Drop in 'Chutes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROOSEVELT FIELD, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 17—Four passengers in a transport airplane 1500 feet above this field sailed down to earth strapped in their chairs beneath the billowing folds of 30-foot parachutes yesterday and inaugurated a new safety feature in aviation.

The passengers—three men and one woman—were ejected by the pilot, Ensign Lloyd W. Olsen, while the airplane was cruising at about 100 miles an hour as they sat, with safety belts fastened, in the metal-framed chairs that form the regular seating equipment of the airplane.

The device, invented by Mr. Harry P. Trusty of Los Angeles to increase the safety of air travel. The object of the device is to make it possible for a pilot to evacuate the passengers' cabin at will in time of emergency without the passengers having any say about it.

Pulling a lever, Ensign Olsen, who achieved distinction when he was a navy pilot, ejected the first two passengers who were sitting on opposite sides of the airplane. Another pull at the lever, and two other passengers sitting further forward slid out of the side of the cabin. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Jack Stevenson of Orange, N. J.; Mr. Waldo Fraser of Whittier, Calif., and Mr. Al Brown of Brooklyn—all professional jumpers.

When the lever is pulled, a small, screenlike door slides open on a track in the side of the passenger cabin and the seat, mounted on an arm, turns with its back toward the opening and passes through it. A small davit above and to the stern engages the seat as it passes outside the airplane and supports its weight, at the same time swinging out and back carrying the chair with it.

At the end of the range of travel of the davit, or arm, a cam is tripped and the chair and its occupant drop toward the earth while a 30-foot parachute, packed so that the skirts pull out into the slip stream first, is disengaged from the airplane and fills rapidly.

The jumpers yesterday said the shock of the opening parachute was very slight. Mr. Trusty said the parachutes descended at an average rate of 9 feet a second and that the shock of landing was reduced for the passenger by a three-inch sponge rubber cushion in the seat of the chair.

Russian-U. S. Accord Looms By Nightfall

Roosevelt and Litvinoff in Continuous Conferences on Final Details

Envoy to Stay a Week

New Type of Unconventional Diplomacy—Talks to Family in Moscow by Wireless

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Prospect of Russian recognition by nightfall, or at least so close an understanding that recognition itself will be a mere formality, loomed large here today.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, conferred steadily all morning, after a talk last night which lasted steadily until 1 a. m. In all this there was no evidence of disagreement and every prospect was that the two principals were rushing amicably through last details before the American Executive leaves for Warm Springs, Ga., this evening.

There was one interlude, in which Mr. Litvinoff talked with his wife, Mme. Ivy Litvinoff, and young son, Mischa, in Moscow over the wireless telephone and—most striking personal detail in years of stolid diplomacy—a textual account of the conversation was given out at the White House!

Precedent in Diplomacy

Often, in the callous, officious history of nations and censorships, has the stern hand of government intervened in family relationships. But never, so far as is known, has a conversation between man and wife and small son been released for publication! So delightful was the conversation, however, and so kind the broadcasting corporation which arranged the wireless talk that there is mutual pleasure on both sides.

Talking of the weather—"There is sunshine in our hearts," said Mme. Litvinoff—and of the children's studies, and of their disappointment that Mme. Litvinoff could not come to Washington; and of Mr. Litvinoff's return; and repeating much and asking many questions the answer to which was perfectly well known; the two behaved just exactly as Mr. John Brown, traveling sales-

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Highway Safety Drives to Merge In Yale Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18—A national bureau to radiate advice and information aiming to cope with the "Frankenstein" challenge of the motor vehicle has been formed at Yale University.

It has the objective of enlisting all national organizations in a united drive to improve systems of traffic regulation and to build up a safety consciousness that will effectively curb highway tolls now reaching over 1,000,000 killed and injured annually.

Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, former state Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, is the director of the new setup functioning under the committee on transportation at the university.

In accepting the position, Mr. Stoeckel alluded to the scattering of safety organizations all over the country with no means of intercommunication. He envisaged his own group as the master-key unlocking all the doors into a central lobby where safety organizations can compare notes.

"It may mean," he said, "that Yale may soon have something concrete and settled to offer in meeting this national problem. Also, we may be able to furnish information to be used for discriminating between criminals and inadvertent offenders, and to provide for better enforcement all round."

Turning Point Seen on Gold With Devaluation of Dollar And Stabilization Due Next

World Watches the Franc

France, chained in double deadlock, faces the possibility of getting off gold as the only means of escape.

The situation is partly domestic, partly due to world movements.

At home, France must meet a budget deficit of 6,000,000,000 francs (or about $400,000,000), with no politically practicable means of raising the amount. M. Daladier tried a cut in salary for the immense number of state functionaries and his Government was ousted as a result. The Left will stand for no pay cuts. M. Sarraut, his successor, cannot try raising taxes. The Right will not stand for that. No Premier yet has found a plan.

On top of this deadlock comes President Roosevelt's plan for raising commodity prices and his gold buying, regarded by many as also a step to protect the dollar in case France goes off gold, but bringing in its train an ominous withdrawal of gold from the Bank of France to the tune of 750,000,000 francs (about $48,750,000).

To make matters worse, France's extensive borrowings, fruits of long-unbalanced budgets, are bringing in monthly loan charges for 3,200,000,000 francs, which, according to Finance Minister Bonnet, cannot be met unless the loans are renewed.

André Tardieu, leader of the Right, thunders that a gold embargo must be erected to stop the "American offensive." "If we fail to do this, we are headed straight for devaluation of the franc."

If French inflation comes, two fresh problems, graver than any of the preceding, may arise. At home, France must face the consternation of its own peasants, who are second to none as hoarders of the precious metal. In the world at large, the last moorings for the currencies of the world will have gone.

A new conference to stabilize world currencies in relation to one another will then be in prospect.

Crisis in Schools Supports Demand For Federal Aid

Million Pupils Face Little or No Instruction, Says Inquiry Chairman

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 17—Can the United States afford to let a considerable number of the children of today face the future with an inadequate education because of failure to save the schools?

This question, prompted by statistics showing that 100,000 children did not go back to school this year and that all told, more than 1,000,000 children will be "short-changed" on their schooling this winter, was put to the public here yesterday by Dr. John K. Norton of Columbia University, chairman of the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education. Dr. Norton addressed the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Association of State Universities which opened yesterday at the Stevens Hotel.

Aroused by the fact that the Federal Government has taken steps to save the railroads, the banks and to help agriculture, but has done nothing substantial to help save the schools, hundreds of parents, Dr. Norton said, have written to him urging drastic steps to get some money from somewhere to open the closed schools.

Severe Handicaps Shown

The commission of which Dr. Norton is chairman and which is sponsored by the National Education Association and the affiliated Department of Superintendence, has found through a survey just completed that between 2000 and 3000 schools, with an enrollment of 100,000 children, did not open at all this year. In addition, it was found something like 17,000 or 18,000 schools will not be able to carry on for the full term, but will have to close with only three to six months of instruction given, and this under severe handicaps.

In all, more than 1,000,000 children, or about 4 per cent of all the school children of the United States, will be affected to this extreme degree, while thousands of others are suffering to a less severe extent through cuts here and cuts there, in educational programs, Dr. Norton said.

Mentioning several specific cases, Dr. Norton said that Michigan, one of the richer states, had been forced to cut its school budget from $109,000,000 to $45,000,000, and that the State of Kansas has 700 schools closed, depriving 35,000 children of schooling.

Long Arrearages in Salaries

"And if you think the school situation in Chicago is serious," he added, "go down into southern Illinois where some of the school teachers have not been paid for three years. This is what you call complete collapse of schools."

The remedy, the commission recommends, is to force the states themselves to take greater responsibility for education and to provide sufficient funds to guarantee a certain minimum standard of schooling.

Meanwhile, until the school structure can be rehabilitated, the commission is convinced that some kind of federal aid is essential, Dr. Norton said. "I doubt," he added, "if any of the closed schools can be reopened at all soon without federal aid. The question to be answered is, Can we afford to pay the price of such neglect?"

Dr. Walter Hullihen, president of the University of Delaware, head of the association, opened the meeting with an address urging all colleges and universities to unite in a mass attack on the "widespread ignorance of the fundamentals of economics, political science and the social sciences," which he said was responsible for the present world conditions.

Germany Content To Wait Further Offers on Arms

But Insists on Equality of Status and Peace Before Negotiating

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 17 — Germany while undoubtedly welcoming England's steps toward reopening disarmament discussion on the old basis of the MacDonald plan expresses itself as content to wait further developments.

Germany continues to make clear that without the full guarantee of equal status any negotiations are valueless, therefore the Reich must first be informed regarding the basis of any new Geneva discussions.

"The English are working for a four- or five-power pact," an article in Der Angriff says. "We have no objections if English journalists are racking their heads for a possible means of keeping German coöperation."

Peace and Equal Status

But it adds that such coöperation is possible only "on the unbargainable German condition of peace and equal status, and the world can learn from the recent German-Polish exchange of view that understandings are not necessarily reached by way of Geneva or any great conference at which the doors and gates are open for the play of jealous intrigue."

The importance of this German-Polish declaration of Wednesday against resort to force in settling mutual questions is considered by informed circles to depend on its specific allaying of misunderstandings over treatment of the German minority and the position of the minority press in Poland, as well as clarifying the position of Germans in Upper Silesia. It is emphasized that it is not actually a nonaggression pact.

Easing of Eastern Situation

"Naturally we cannot talk of an eastern Locarno," one journal writes, "but like the recent Danzig-Polish negotiations this present one can help ease the situation in Eastern Europe."

While Poland's initiative has received great prominence here, it is also pointed out on Germany's part that it is "the best refutation of assertions that this country only left the League of Nations in order to pursue a policy damaging to peace."

Cuba Turns Eyes To Warm Springs

HAVANA, Nov. 17 (AP)—Cubans forgot their own politics today and all eyes were focused on Warm Springs, Ga., to which Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, plans to fly for a conference Sunday with President Roosevelt.

Cuban papers gave prominence to the meeting at Warm Springs on all front pages along with the plans for the trip of the Cuban delegation to Montevideo for the Pan-American Conference there.

On the eve of its departure, Señor Alberto Giraudy, president of the delegation, said, "We are going to treat matters of interest to Cuba only on a basis of absolute independence and equality for our country." Señor Alfredo Nogueira, a member of the delegation, asserted that "Cubans who approach the United States Embassy asking mediation seek only another of those shameful solutions forced upon small Latin-American countries by Wall Street interests."

Indians Prefer Canada

JUNEAU, Alaska, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Alaska Native Brotherhood, composed of Indians, asked in a resolution in annual convention that the southeastern Panhandle section of Alaska be sold to Canada. Speakers said that the Dominion "takes care" of its Indians better "than Uncle Sam does."

Agreement With Britain and France Would, It Is Shown, Follow

Yellow Metal Price Held Down to $33.56

Roosevelt Thought About Ready to Negotiate on 60-Cent Basis

Gold lived up to its name today as the fulcrum for world leverage.

It appeared to observers that President Roosevelt had reached a turning point in his policy and that he was about to turn the corner toward a devaluated dollar and world stabilization.

It was reported in Paris that the French had thus been assured but Gov. George L. Harrison of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, denied this.

There was also a rumbling from New York when a demand was made for immediate reform in banking, among bankers and the stock exchanges of the country.

The New York State Chamber of Commerce demands an immediate return to the gold standard.

On the other hand a group of Senate inflationists in Washington voiced hopes that Roosevelt would act for the "restoration of silver" and an issue of greenbacks backed by the white metal.

World money markets were up and down and commodity exchanges were in sympathy awaiting further monetary developments.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 — There were strong indications today that the first, or depreciation, stage of President Roosevelt's currency experiment was reaching its climax, and that the second, or devaluation, phase would now be prepared. Decision to this effect presumably would involve an early return to some form of international stabilization and agreement with Great Britain and France.

Depreciation, coupled with the gold-buying scheme, both internally and externally, has been pursued now for nearly three weeks. The dollar has sunk from a gold value of about 70 cents to under 60 cents. Little further can apparently be safely done with the foreign value of the dollar, which is as low as most moderate inflationists formerly advocated.

Devaluation is the logical sequel to this preliminary stage, and involves fixation of a permanently lower gold content to the dollar, which will translate into statutory terms what has been happening to the unit abroad.

Exactly when and how these momentous steps would be taken is not revealed, and indeed their essence is secrecy. But signs in every quarter indicated that the American currency venture was rounding a decisive corner. The general goal of a compensated dollar, having the same debt-paying and purchasing power from year to year is still ahead, but the most disturbing stage in reaching the goal, according to these indications, would be mostly over.

First evidence was the decision again today—for the fourth consecutive day—to hold the official price on domestic gold to $33.56. Coupled with the decision was an unofficial rumor that steps would be taken to halt flight of capital from the United States—the report which late yesterday stopped the precipitous drop of the dollar and apparently caused an equally sharp recovery.

Dollar at Workable Point

Second evidence was the position of the dollar itself, at a fluctuating figure in the neighborhood of $5.30 to the pound sterling, and 60 cents to gold. This is a singularly workable figure for the American currency managers, not down to the full 50 per cent depreciation allowed by Act of Congress, but close to that level, and leaving a range of 10 cents in which the managers can manipulate. To have driven the dollar all the way down to 50 cents would, it is held, have tied the Administration's hands.

Third evidence is the whole financial picture. Here may be distinguished a shaky government bond market, a commodity and stock market, which recovered yesterday contrary to tradition, not as the dollar fell, but as it rose, a continued menace of flight of capital, and a state of great uneasiness in London and Paris, with threat of allied action against American depreciation, until—and this is the significant point—apparent assurances from the United States calmed them.

Fourth evidence is the state of national opinion, as brought to President Roosevelt in the last day or two by a wide range of observers. Among them are such diverse leaders as Mr. J. P. Morgan and Mr. Myron P. Taylor, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, and Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. Wallace's information would be particularly interesting, and it is reliably stated that his latest word from the farming districts was distinctly anti-inflationary. It is to be assumed that Messrs. Morgan and Taylor brought strong arguments in the same line. Before them came Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, who is

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Boos and Cheers Anger Chairman In Overton Case

Holland Told to Quit Trying to Dominate Committee

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17 (AP)—For the fifth consecutive day, Mr. John G. Holland, investigator for the special Senate subcommittee inquiring into Senator John H. Overton's election, threw the session into an uproad by shouts of censure against the committee.

During the examination of a witness by Mr. Allen Ellender, Senator Overton's counsel, Mr. Ellender asked the witness why he had waited until today to appear before the committee, asserting that Holland had "been here for more than a year investigating."

Leaping to his feet, Mr. Holland shouted: "I object. The asking of that question is unfair. I have not been permitted to come into this State for nine months to gather such testimony. I have never seen this witness before."

Chairman Tom Connally (D.) Texas, ordered Mr. Holland to sit down and then said:

"The committee is trying to get the truth. Mr. Holland is an employee of this committee, but he seems to want to dominate the committee, and not oi help us produce testimony. Blinded by headlines, he has been attacking the committee, particularly me and Senator Logan. He thinks he should examine witnesses. If he is sincere, he will help the committee. He knows, and everybody else knows we are trying to get the truth. Some people want this investigation broken up so they can say it was a farce. I ask the cooperation of everybody on both sides."

Mrs. Hilda Phelps Hammond, chairman of the Women's Committee of Louisiana, which is seeking to oust both Senators Overton and Huey Long from the Senate, asked the chairman to refer to the ruling made at the opening of the investigation by Senator Logan, that held that neither side would have counsel to cross-examine witnesses, as the committee would do the examining.

The crowd broke into boos and cheers and shouts of "Throw her out" and "Go ahead, Mrs. Hammond." The chairman said that her request was "not material at this time. The record will show the ruling."

'Dropping the Pilot'

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Boston Snapshots

Wintry Waters—With the thermometer standing around 16 degrees in the morning yesterday, we decided to run down to the famous L Street bathhouses and find out how many of the year - round bathers had taken their daily dip. "Oh, sure," said an attendant, "this isn't cold for them. There were about 30 of them in the water this morning and playing with the ball afterward." It appears that these Brownies go down to South Boston regularly from all parts of the city and its suburbs—even from Worcester. In summer, the new bathhouses, among the finest in the country, are attended by many thousands of people daily. They are free. The only expense is the rental of a towel, which is 1 cent. A small room containing the same capacious lockers—and radiators as well—is kept open for the Brownies through the winter.

Summer in Winter—Many regular summer visitors to the L Street beach do not know that upstairs are rooms equipped to preserve some of the joys of the hot weather through the frosty months. We were led yesterday, by an attendant, who took a real pride in his job, to the big solarium. The thermometer here read 95 degrees, the sun poured in through spotless glass, and it was difficult to believe that the bay which met the view on three sides was not basking in the noon of a midsummer day. Various gentlemen reclined in attitudes of utter comfort and content. Behind the solarium are elaborate locker rooms—some with steel compartments a little larger than a telephone booth, in which it is possible to dress and undress with slightly more ease than in a Pullman upper berth. Our guide explained that these were really intended for gentlemen of holy orders—but generously offered to let us experience their secluded delights if we would prefer them to the more friendly atmosphere of the regular rooms. He then showed us rows of inviting shower baths—provided with salt or fresh water, hot or cold. The charge for all these delights is just 25 cents. "Do many people use them?" we asked. "Sure—," he said, "as often as not on a sunny Sunday in the middle of winter we'll have 250 people down here. There are plenty on weekdays, too. Some of them are men who went to Florida for the winter when they had more money. They got the sun habit, I guess. Some of them say they'd just soon lie in our solarium as on the sand down there, now they're used to it!"

Movie Amenities—The other day in a small downtown movie there were two vacant seats visible. They were at each end of a row of four of which the middle pair was occupied by a lady and her little boy. Two eminently well-bred ladies descended the aisle toward them. Said one of them to the occupan' of the center seat: "Will you please move to the seat beyond your little boy, so we can sit together?" "I will not!" said the woman, loudly but calmly. Other patrons lost interest in the picture for the moment. "Then would you mind letting your little boy sit on this side of you, please?" continued the newcomer, slightly abashed. "I certainly will not tell him to move. Both of us are going to sit right here!" was the even louder reply. "Thank you very much!" said the spokesman of the two seat seekers, as they retired in the direction of the balcony. "You're very welcome!" concluded the other. Sometime we should like to occupy those seats which could not be surrendered. There must be something peculiarly attractive about them.

Valuable White Space—Thirteen people sat down at one end of the long table prepared in the Touraine's Oval Room for the One O'Clock Club lunch on Thursday. Gazing at the expanse of unoccupied table with its shining white cloth, our neighbor remarked—"Well, as advertising men we are always recommending white space in ads, anyway. It looks as though we've got it here!"

Apparently many young advertising men of Boston do not have much time to consider "Methods of Selling Advertising and Agency Solicitation" which was the subject of the speaker, Harold Cabot. Mr. Cabot stressed the paramount necessity of forgetting about self-importance in an effort to understand the problems of prospective advertisers and to contribute something definite in the way of new ideas for them to consider. His talk was followed by a discussion in which the present opportunities for good work by Boston firms were brought out. Pleas were made for more coöperation between agencies. As the speaker had said, it was thought better to specialize on certain lines of work and to recommend clients to go to other concerns for the best advice of other kinds.

"Only Yesterday"—The star of this film, which is being shown for the last times today at Keith's, is new to the screen. Margaret Sullavan, in looking at her own yesterday's, however, has pleasant recollections of work with the Clive company here in Boston at the Copley Theater several seasons back. Many people who praised her work in "Only Yesterday" were puzzled, as is John Boles in the story, as to where they had seen her before.

MacDonald Loses Support of Strong British Liberals

(Continued from Page 1)

policy. There is very little difference between Sir Herbert's pronouncement last night for world peace, support for the League of Nations and coöperation with the United States and that made by Mr. MacDonald in the disarmament debate in Commons Nov. 13.

Can Initiate Debates

Such Liberals as Sir John Simon who remain members of the Government thus do no violence to their convictions in declining to accompany Sir Herbert's supporters into the Opposition. On the other hand, progressives will now be in a position to make their influence definitely more effectual. As constituting an independent opposition they can initiate debates under parliamentary rules so long as they remain nominally on the Government side. Thus a new element of liveliness has been introduced into the Commons proceedings.

Liberals are to occupy seats entirely apart from the Labor Opposition which strongly disapproves of their present action. This is because Labor sees that not only will the progressive vote be split, but that Socialism will be deprived of claim that it has hitherto been able to make—that it is the only possible alternative to conservatism.

Conservatives, on the other hand, are less disturbed. They hold that the Liberal change-over merely registers a situation already existing for some time.

The King's speech formally proroguing Parliament today describes Germany's withdrawal from the Disarmament Conference as having "dislocated the program," but declares "work for international disarmament by agreement between nations must be vigorously pursued."

Regarding the internal situation in Britain the speech claims confidence has been restored by the pursuit of a sound financial policy; accompanied by a resonable measure of protection for the United Kingdom's industry.

The speech adds: "The continued willingness of my people to bear heavy sacrifices has made it possible for this country almost alone amid the great countries of the world to maintain a satisfactory balance between national income and expenditure."

The prorogation came after a session lasting just five days less than a year, and the members will have to return Tuesday.

When the two houses reassemble to hear the speech from the Throne, they will be faced by pending legislation to change administration of unemployment insurance so as to add hundreds of thousands to the rolls of those entitled to its benefits.

Brooke Hart Kidnapers Confess to Killing Him

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 17 (AP)—The kidnaping of Brooke Hart, 22, son of a San Jose merchant, came to a tragic climax yesterday with the announcement of police and intermediaries that Thomas H. Thurmond had confessed he and Jack Holmes, an accomplice, seized and killed the young man and then demanded $40,000 from the father for the return of his son "alive."

Holmes, operator of a San Jose service station, and Thurmond, until recently employed by an oil company, are members of respected Santa Clara County families.

Safety Record Turned In

No motor vehicle fatalities have marred the highway safety record of two Massachusetts communities, Gardner and Amesbury, so far this year. The National Traffic Safety Contest says these two communities are in line for the endurance prize, according to reports received today by the Governor's Committe on Street and Highway Safety. Several other Massachusetts cities have clean slates but are not entered in the contest.

American Light & Power Loss

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—North American Light & Power Company reports net loss of $490,849 for the year ended Sept. 30 after charges, including preferred dividends of subsidiaries. This contrasts with net income of $1,075,763 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1932.

Swing to British Opposition

Right—The Christian Science Monitor—© Keystone. Left—Associated Press.

Liberal Party Leaders to "Cross Floor"

Left—The Marquis of Reading. Right—Sir Herbert Samuel. They Belong to Group Wielding Great Power in Elections.

Teachers Declare 'School Holiday' In New Bedford

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 17—A "school holiday," called by New Bedford teachers until the new budget is drawn on Dec. 1, calls attention to two salient warnings sounded recently by Mr. Henry P. Long, Tax Commissioner, hinging on municipal finances.

One of them came out forcibly against "over-zealous economies"; th other against waste in municipal activities. New Bedford is trying to decide which of these factors are instrumental in throwing 17,000 children out on an enforced vacation for two weeks.

When the educational appropriations for the fiscal year ending Dec. 1 ran out, the teachers refused to stay on the job without pay beyond the few payless days they had already worked. Several weeks ago the Mayor informed the School Committee that it had overrun its allowance and was $28,000 in arrears.

Two votes by the 700 teachers on proposals to work without pay resulted in overwhelming margins against the proposition. The situation is unique in that no other city has met with such a united stand by teachers against payless work.

State authorities declared today that the school "holiday" would not be a breach of state laws requiring at least a 160-day year for elementary schools and 160 days for high schools, that is, if the time is made up sometime in the spring. Until the school year terminates, the situation cannot be a matter for state consideration, they said.

Approached by teachers, yesterday, the Mayor explained that he could not find the $50,000 needed to keep the schools open.

He said if the the school committee had planned early enough and taken a week off the school session last June and another at the beginning of the session this September, the school system would have functioned without a break and fulfilled a 38-week schedule.

"I am trying to hold the structure together," the Mayor said, and if I can get the money we will have a 40-week schedule next year."

The weekly pay roll of teachers is nearly $19,000. In addition, continuation school pay rolls reach $722 and civil service clerks nearly $3000. Civil service employees will continue their work on part-time through the closed period without pay.

Boston Art Notes

Harry Sutton Jr.

The Guild of Boston Artists has specialized thus far this season in aquarelles. Its sedate walls have been brightened somewhat by the smaller and more spontaneously made pictures. The latest exhibitor is Mr. Harry Sutton Jr.

This young artist works fully within the accepted modes. All his work bears the imprint of Boston training. He strays somewhat into subjects less often treated in water color, namely into personal portraiture and garden portrayals. Mr. Sutton makes his portrayals of people efficiently and with lifelike qualities. The garden depictions are made in a rather flat, formal design. Light plays practically no rôle in the scenes. One observes the orderly arrangement and serene atmosphere of the gardens, all of which have been designed by Mr. Fletcher Steele.

Freest in manner are the landscapes, in which this painter seems to feel no constraint. A series of four displays the wintry splendor of New England. Mr. Sutton paints the exuberant tints of autumn foliage with a freshness which is wanting in the other subjects.

H. Anthony Dyer

At Doll and Richards there are gouaches by Mr. H. Anthony Dyer. Large scenic panoramas have been painted with the opaque coloring.

Mr. Dyer cleverly deceives the onlooker into thinking his work is meticulously painted in small, progressive details. When we look closely we observe a rather broad application of strokes; the effect of precision is illusion. Trees especially are painted forcefully by the artist Two subjects of the market place are the finest among the exhibits. Mr. Dyer practices great restraint and manages to include a quantity of material in a very small area.

D. A.

Indictment Charging Failure to Report Bars of Gold Upheld

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Federal Judge John M. Woolsey yesterday sustained an indictment charging Mr. Frederick Barber Campbell, lawyer and capitalist, with failure to report the possession of 27 bars of gold valued at $200,574 in obedience to a presidential order.

Judge Woolsey sustained both an original indictment and the first count of a superseding indictment which relate only to failure to report possession.

As to the charge that Mr. Campbell failed to turn in the gold, however, Judge Woolsey sustained a demurrer. The court noted that the Act of Congress of March 9 gives the Secretary of the Treasury, not the President, the right to order that gold be turned over to the Government.

Judge Woolsey dismissed the equity action brought by Mr. Campbell to restrain U. S. Attorney George Z. Medalie from prosecuting Mr. Campbell criminally and stated that the matter was one for the criminal courts, where an adequate remedy for any abuses in prosecution was provided.

The court also dismissed Mr. Campbell's suit to restrain the Chase National Bank, custodian of the 27 bars of gold, from delivering the gold to any person or organization other than its owner. The court noted that this action was one to be brought in the Supreme Court of the State.

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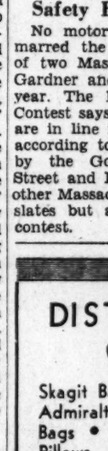

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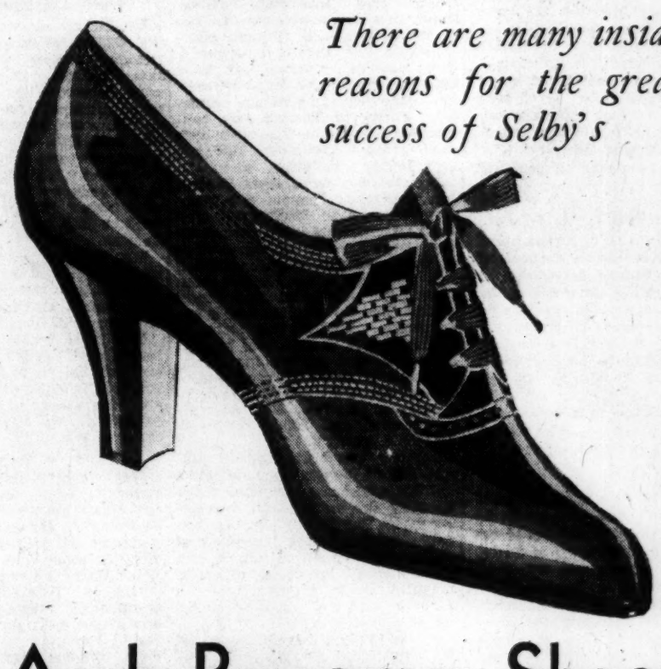

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Belgium S.P.C.A. Continues Fight Upon Vivisection

Jubilee Year Efforts Also Against Pigeon Shooting and Bullfighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Special efforts to suppress the so-called sports of pigeon shooting and bullfighting and to abolish vivisection are marking this year's jubilee celebrations in Belgium of the Royal Antwerp Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Since its foundation the society's work has received encouragement from King Albert and Queen Elizabeth.

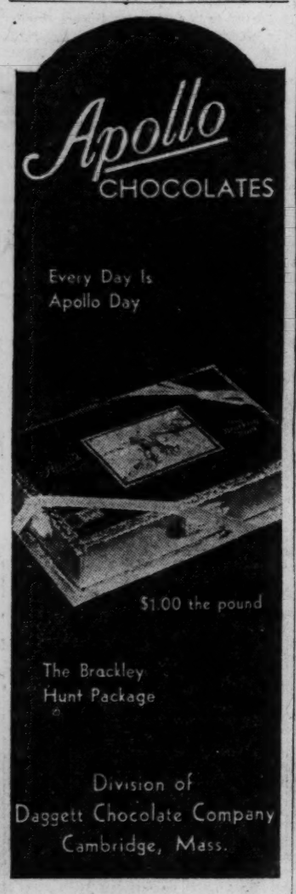
In its early days the situation in regard to domestic animals in Belgium was deplorable. The streets were full of painful sights: overloaded trams drawn by miserable horses, wretched dogs harnessed to sand-carts. The society undertook a vigorous campaign to convince the owners and drivers of the benefits which would ensue from the better treatment of their beasts.

The society was successful in carrying through legislation designed to stop or punish any reported case of bad treatment. It also paid for the setting up of many drinking fountains. It presented prizes and medals to encourage the suppression of cruelty. In 1926 it sponsored a bill for the protection of animals, which made an act of cruelty a criminal offense.

The society maintains a depot for sick, wounded and lost animals, or those whom their owners are obliged to be rid of. Since 1913 the depot has received more than 100,000 dogs and cats.

During recent years the society has taken an active part in the protection of birds.

There are 1000 members who work untiringly and are supported by the authorities.



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Boil sugar and water together for 5 minutes. Add sliced apples and cook slowly for 15 minutes. Add cranberries and oranges; cook for ten minutes longer. Serve cold with meat or poultry, or as a dessert.

Ask your Fruit Dealer for Eatmor Recipe Cards. These cards give many ways to serve Cranberries.

Eatmor Cranberries

Pecora Drags Out Tale of Millions Lost in Fox Films

Elicits Evidence Showing $28,000,000 'Water' Pumped Into Issue

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—A story of extraordinary write-ups in assets and "watering" of stocks was unfolded today before the Senate committee investigating Wall Street practices which turned its attention to the record of the big General Theaters Equipment Corporation now in receivership.

All told, $28,000,000 in "water" went into acquisition of subsidiary companies by this holding company, Mr. Ferdinand Pecora estimated today on the basis of facts thus far revealed. This was the concern which fought for and finally acquired the Fox Films, only to see its conquest turn to disaster shortly thereafter in the Wall Street collapse.

Once more the Senate committee gave a vivid illustration of what happens to the public's money when it gets into Wall Street. General Theaters was built up by a series of mergers, the record shows, chiefly attributable to one man, Mr. Harley L. Clarke, who was on the witness stand today.

Time after time, the evidence showed, Mr. Clarke acquired one company and then "sold it to himself," as the chief stockholder of a larger holding company, at which time the same stock was put down at an enormously increased paper valuation. It was against this fictitious valuation that stock was sold to the general public as the balloon gradually expanded.

How Scheme Worked

For example, the International Projector Corporation had a book value of only $2,225,000 when taken over by General Theaters, but its stock was recorded on the General Theaters books at $28,500,000, or a write-up of $26,275,000 in this one operation alone.

The National Theater Supply Company had a book value when acquired of only $2,050,000 but its value was set down in the new holding company at $12,787,578 or a write-up of $10,773,000.

Four so-called "lamp" companies or makers of radio tubes, had a combined book value of $487,000, but were set down at $1,757,000, or a write-up of $1,273,000.

In all this stock watering, evidence today indicated, Mr. Clarke and his group of bankers and brokerage firms held the sprinkler. The investing public had no means of knowing by what artificial means this mushroom of finance was being forced. The whole top-heavy structure was financed by the Chase National Securities Corporation, an investment affiliate of the Chase National Bank. As described today, the Chase bank finally "pulled the plug" on its loans and all the water ran out, together with the investments of thousands of private people; and some of the big brokerage houses, including Pynchon & Co. failed, as the company itself went into receivership. The latter event, however, did not occur until 1932.

Theatened With Contempt

Mr. Clarke was threatened with contempt proceedings before the hearing this morning concluded. Evidence which he gave last week was shown to have been incorrect in a number of instances, and Mr. Clarke retracted much of it. Each of the retracted statements had the effect at the time of concealing or minimizing the effect of his actions on the general public.

For example, Mr. Clarke last week testified that General Theaters in 1929 offered to give 1¼ shares of its own stock for each share of International Projector that was turned in, but later reduced its offer to a share-for-share basis, after acquiring 800,000 Projector shares at the more favorable basis, of which 600,000 belonged to Mr. Clarke himself.

Another 200,000 shares belonging to the general public were turned in later on the reduced share-for-share basis. Mr. Clarke insisted last week that the public had been advised by letter of earlier more favorable exchange rate, before it was withdrawn. However, a search of the minute book of the company today showed no record of any such offer ever having been vouchsafed the public, or of any such letter being sent out.

The higher offer meant that Mr. Clarke and members of the first 800,000 share group got $4,000,000 more for their shares than if the lower ratio had applied throughout.

There was another point on which Mr. Clarke retracted earlier testimony today. Last week he testified he had "no stock interest" in a firm known as the Nicholas Power Company, a motion picture manufacturing concern, when it was acquired by the International Projector Company. Today, however, it was revealed that he was the sole stockholder of the Nicholas firm and as such did business with himself, since he was also president and chief stockholder in the projector company.

Mr. Clarke paid $448,000 for the Nicholas outfit and sold it to himself for $690,000. Mr. Clarke said the latter amount also included the value of certain real estate properties.

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This Floating Island Is Not a Pudding

Both Photos THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Mid-Ocean Perch for Airplanes

The 5000-Ton North German Lloyd Liner Westfalen, Converted Into a Landing Field for Transatlantic Mail-Service Planes, has Proved the Efficacy of the Idea for Stopping Places in Transoceanic Flights.

The proposal that a series of great floating pontoons be anchored at intervals across the Atlantic from America to Europe, thus serving as stepping stones for transoceanic airplanes, is not new, but evidently it has remained for Germany to put the idea into practical use. The Westfalen is anchored in mid-Atlantic in preparation for the proposed regular air mail service between Germany and South America. In a recent test flight a plane reached the ship in six hours from Bathurst, Africa, then took off and reached Natal, Brazil, eight hours and 50 minutes later, thus crossing the Atlantic in under 15 hours' flying time. Top picture shows the plane after being catapulted from the deck of the Westfalen in a trial near Bremerhaven, Ger. Bottom, two long-distance seaplanes for the above service.

NRA Workers Ask Relief

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Nov. 16

EMPLOYEES in the NRA were today launched on a drive to secure for themselves what the NRA is providing for all workers in the country but themselves—higher wages and shorter work hours.

Tired of working days which more often than not run as high as 14 hours while at the same time receiving a government wage cut 15 per cent below the regular level already low enough, they have formed an organization to demand the same working hours which the NRA is prescribing for labor throughout private industry. They also seek restoration of the 15 per cent cut and other improvements in their working conditions.

Their contention, and one which NRA officials may find it difficult to meet, is that hundreds of additional jobs would be provided if a six- or even eight-hour day were adopted for the Recovery Administration. They point out with considerable cogency that the NRA is designed to create employment.

General Johnson's organization is notorious here in Washington for the long hours it works. Frequently ten and eleven o'clock at night finds the corridors and offices bustling with the same feverish activity that prevails during the regular daylight working hours.

French Cabinet Acts To Reduce Budget

PARIS, Nov. 16 (AP)—The French Cabinet today presented the Chamber with the first two disguised pay cut and economy measures similar to those on which the Paul-Boncour and Daladier Ministries fell.

The present Cabinet, headed by Premier Albert Sarraut, listened to M. Georges Bonnet, Minister of Finance, describe the international situation and future treasury difficulties. Then it approved a bill for reductions of 3,008,000,000 francs (about $200,000,000) from the budget whose expenses approximate 50,500,000,000 francs ($3,350,000,000).

These reductions included a 400,000,000 franc added pension assessment against Government fuctionaries, who for some time past have been threatening reprisals. The Finance Commission of the Chamber immediately raised a definite menace to the Cabinet's life by agreeing informally to refuse to consider the bill. It demanded instead a complete budget-balancing program, rather than piece-meal plan, intended to win the support of different parties for various measures.

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WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Bowdoin College Flag To Fly in Antarctic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, Nov. 17—The Bowdoin College banner will fly in the antarctic when the Byrd expedition reaches there. It will be recalled the Bowdoin banner flew over the arctic in 1909, when Admiral Peary made his historic dash to the north pole.

The Bowdoin banner which goes with one of the Byrd ships was taken aboard the steamship Jacob Ruppert by Mr. Earle B. Perkins '23, a native of South Portland, Maine, who is to study plant and animal life in New America.

A white burgee with Bowdoin spelled in black letters, the banner was taken to Cape York in 1932, with the Peary Memorial Expedition, and was flown during the dedication of the Peary monument. It is a reproduction of the banner which Commander Donald B. MacMillan made from a bandage and pieces of a black velvet curtain during the 1909 expedition. The banner is now in the Longfellow room of the Hubbard Library here.

Old Fort Warren to House Some of Boston's Poor

Old Fort Warren in Boston Harbor may be used to house Boston's destitute and aged poor. Mayor James M. Curley while in Washington yesterday received tentative promises that the main building at the fort would be available for such use.

Mayor Curley put the proposition up to Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, pointing out that about 1400 aged poor are being housed at present in quarters the normal capacity of which is 900.

Rochester Tax Rate Drops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 17—Rochester taxpayers will meet their tax bills next year at a rate of $4 lower than in 1933 under the tentative city budget adopted by the City Council. This is the second reduction in the rate in two years. The tax rate next year will be $22.94 per $1000 assessed valuation, as compared to $26.94 this year and $27.87 in 1932.

First Indictment Under NRA Code

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—A federal indictment, charging violation of a National Recovery code—the first rendered by a grand jury in any part of the United States, as a result of efforts to enforce the provisions of President Roosevelt's recovery program, was returned in Brooklyn yesterday.

Acting on evidence presented by Mr. Emanuel Bublick, assistant United States Attorney in Brooklyn, that the Hercules Gas Filling Stations, Inc., have been working their employees 11 hours a day six days a week with one hour for luncheon, the grand jury returned an indictment against the company and against Mr. David Lind, president, and Mr. Moe Levine, vice-president, of the concern, respectively.

The indictment contains nine counts, six alleging excess working hours for employees and three charging that the company failed to post the price of gasoline in the manner provided by the code.

The code for the industry provides that maximum working hours of employees shall be 48 hours a week.

New York Conference To Fight 'Bootleg Gas'

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—Representatives of nine New England and middle Atlantic states will meet in New York City Nov. 27 at the invitation of Mr. Mark Graves, president of the New York State Tax Commission, to outline a war on gasoline "bootlegging."

In announcing the conference, Commissioner Graves stated that changing economic and social conditions are likely to increase the need for a more effective administration of motor fuel tax laws to prevent evasion. The states to be represented are New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont.

Johnson Returns To Desk Loaded With Problems

His Farm States Tour Wins Support of President

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16—Stimulated by his western tour, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson today struck right and left at the problems which had slowed down NRA progress during his absence and started his vast organization on a downhill spurt toward completion of the great task assigned him by President Roosevelt.

First, he cut the Gordian knot which has been strangling progress with the vastly important master code for the construction industry. By setting Monday as a date for its new hearing, Labor will be given ample opportunity to air its violent protests. But every indication is that General Johnson wants the code and wants it in a hurry.

Second, he laid the spectre of press censorship which has been irritating every publisher and editor in the country, by letting it be known that he is ready to withdraw all objections to a reservation to the newspaper code demanded by the American Newspaper Publishers Association guaranteeing freedom of the press.

Third, he indicated that he would immediately tighten up on enforcement of Blue Eagle reëmployment agreements and NRA codes to silence murmurings against the unfairness of lax enforcement which he heard from many sources during his trip. An inquiry into complaints of profiteering is to begin on Dec. 12, it was announced on his authority.

Meanwhile the Administration's new crystallized determination to carry through with the NRA despite what restlessness there may be among conservative sections of the populace was symbolized in the approval of seven more codes of fair competition by the President, bringing the total up to 117.

The results of the trip have convinced both the NRA administrator and the White House that the farm agitation throughout the Midwest was grossly exaggerated and that the great majority of the people are behind the Roosevelt recovery program.

Indeed, the situation has changed noticeably during the past few weeks. A month back General Johnson's faith in his own work was shaken and the Administration was beginning to feel that it might have to scrap the NRA to save the farm situation. The farm strike worried the Administration seriously. But when factual reports began to deflate the alarms, confidence in the NRA returned slowly. Today—it can be stated safely—the NRA again enjoys the almost complete support of the President.

American Water Works

The power output of the electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works & Electric Company for the month of October totaled 142,649,297 kilowatt hours, compared with 123,170,521 kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1932, an increase of 16 per cent.

Communism Rules Farmers' Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

part of the throng, it is said among them, and this appeared true, but must be qualified by its being the leading part. Radicals of many types make up the bulk of the delegates. There are men here from the Farmers' Union, the most extreme of the large farm organizations, some farmer Socialists, Holiday Association strikers, and various others who in desperation have turned radical.

The meeting is clearing house and a national concentration of the Left Wing elements among the farmers. In it Mr. Milo Reno, whom the public knows best as the radical farm leader, is regarded as a conservative.

Mr. Reno's incitement of farm strikes helped on the movement crystallizing here, it is granted, but the radicalism he promoted has passed him by on the way to a greater militancy. Mr. Reno is dubbed here a "tool of the bankers."

This vortex of extremists answers the frequent query, What are the Communists doing in the midst of the farm distress, and how important are they?

Under Different Guises

Forty-three organizations are represented from the 37 states, according to the credentials committee. These carry varied names. The radical movement takes different shapes.

Among the bodies which have sent delegates are the United Farmers' League in 10 states, the Farmers' United Front conference in four states, Farmers Protective Associations, Farmers clubs, several holiday associations more radical than those promoted by Mr. Reno, a Share-Croppers Union from the South, various coöperatives, etc.

The Young Communists League and the Communist Party in New Hampshire are also represented.

The delegates bespeak organizations with a membership of 88,000 farmers, the credentials committee states, and indirectly 250,000. Yet against the millions of American farmers this total is very slight.

Communist leaders concede that against the enormous background of American agriculture, the number they have been able to enlist is small. They admit they have not made a big dent on the American farm.

But in this period of the farmers' impoverishment, they have at last found a way to get at him. Such things as farm strikes and picketing have a spectacular value which feeds their enterprise. Publicity of extreme action anywhere excites the atmosphere for similar action elsewhere.

Started by Milk Strike

This week's conclave, for instance, grew out of the milk strike at Sioux City last summer, it is averred. That led by stages to the forming of a "Farmers' National Committee for Action," which met in Washington last December, worked through the year, and called this second conference.

The biggest group here is composed of dairy men, 200 of them. Next is corn and hogs. The gathering is drawn chiefly from the Northwest and the dairy sheds.

What the dominant leaders want is a "government controlled by the workers of the farm and of the city."

Whatever may be thought of farm radicalism, the pity of many a farmer's woes came out eloquently in one brief speech yesterday.

"Mr. Chairman," said a big plain, solid-looking farmer, "we have lived for weeks at a time on popcorn and potatoes."

Then he edged himself out of the throng, sat down on a remote chair and tried to read a newspaper. He had said all that was in his heart.

LaGuardia Visits Canal, To Return by Plane

PANAMA, C. Z., Nov. 17 (AP)—Arriving on the liner Pennsylvania, Mayor-elect Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City was on deck at 6:30 a. m. today to greet a welcoming party with his wife. He hesitated about going on through the Canal but was finally persuaded to make the trip.

He has completed plans to fly to Miami via Pan American Airways, taking off Monday, arriving later at New York. "I have a little town up there," he said. "I must get back."

British-Indian Cotton Combine Fights Japanese

Delegates From Lancashire, Eng., Visit Mills in Simla and Delhi, India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Closer coöperation between British and Indian cotton mills has been brought about by discussions now completed at Bombay.

Lancashire has been represented in these discussions by a deputation headed by Sir William Clare Lees. The conversations have been of the most friendly nature. Their main outcome has been an agreement mutually to help one another in the face of the severe competition now being experienced from Japan.

The agreement includes some allocation of markets especially in other portions of the British Empire where advantages arranged for United Kingdom piece goods and yarns are to be extended to Indian goods. The Indian mills, with some dissentients, have undertaken in return to support preferential tariffs for British goods on the Indian market.

The Lancashire delegates during their stay in India visited Simla and Delhi where they discussed the situation with representatives of the Government of India.

This also enabled them to get into touch with negotiations still in progress between the Government of India and delegates from Japan in connection with a new trade treaty about to be concluded between Japan and India.

Price to CCC Too High

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Forest Service yesterday recommended rejection of all bids for 100 air compressors for use by the Conservation Corps, charging that bids were practically similar and that they represented approximately a 70 per cent increase in price.

Only
GRACE
Cruises
to
CALIFORNIA
visit
Havana
Colombia
Panama
El Salvador
Guatemala
Mexico
Pacific Northwest
Thru Panama Canal

17 DAYS—Leisurely visits in 8 foreign ports of call while living on a luxurious

New GRACE "Santa"

Built for tropical cruising—All first class outside rooms with private bath.

Next GRACE Cruise

"Santa Lucia" Friday, November 24 GRACE Cruises weekly thereafter.

$145 on Cabin Ships to California. Return by Rail $100 additional.

GRACE LINE

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NOW . . .

MAZOLA

has a NEW COLORFUL TIN

and a

SANITARY NO-DRIP POURING SPOUT

(with protective cap)

Make This Tasty French Dressing

½ cup Mazola
2 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons chow-chow
½ teaspoons salt
¼ teaspoon paprika

Beat well and serve with any vegetable, fish or cheese salad

Revelation Tooth Powder

Is a Revelation—

***The Last Word* in Dentifrices**

It has enjoyed the support and recommendation of the Dental profession for over twenty-five years.

Revelation is free from all harmful ingredients.

A clean tooth brush is essential to clean teeth. Revelation leaves no residue on the bristles of the brush. In addition to thoroughly cleaning the teeth, it also cleans the brush.

Coöperate with your Dentist and use Revelation regularly.

No change in formula for a quarter of a century.

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AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Repeal of Prohibition Recalls Dry Youth Movement of 1894

Massachusetts Man Has Preserved Data Telling of How the Saloon Was Driven Out of City in Which Medford Rum Was Made

Threatened with the possibility of the open saloon and its inevitable companion, illegal liquor traffic, Massachusetts again may bring forth that type of conscientious citizenship that fought so persistently for the public welfare 40 years ago.

Chasing rum out of Medford distinguished the youth movement of 1894. It stopped the legal sale of the product which, since the decline of ship building on the Mystic River, had given the town its industrial reputation.

Mr. Fred H. C. Woolley a Malden artist, for many years loved by hundreds of local children, considers education to enlighten the young on the evils of alcohol as a beverage as vital a need now as it was when he and some of his schoolfellows banded together to combat the liquor traffic.

Only Licensed Town

Medford at that time was the only licensed town in a group of other communities which had already voted "No License." To the glittering gilded barroom at the corner of Forest Street and the historic Medford House, came the more élite rum-thirsty of surrounding towns. There was a saloon for the common laborers near the Bridge, a "sportsmen's" rendezvous in the Mystic Trotting Park, the old race track; a halfway house at the Malden border, and another saloon in the southern district. And in addition to these five legalized liquor shops contraband sale went on in many private houses in various sections.

The frequent spectacle of a citizen being escorted home in a condition of helplessness; and his observance of a neighbor, wife of a thrifty blacksmith, habitually drunk, who would even tear off her child's clothing and sell it to buy liquor, made a vivid impression on young Woolley. He resolved to do all he could when he grew up to suppress the liquor trade. As a very young man he became a member of the "Committee of Twenty," a group which included some of Medford's outstanding citizens, and this committee worked constantly, by private persuasion and by public meetings, until in 1894 the "No License" vote carried and was never subsequently revoked.

Mr. Woolley's talent for illustration was readily utilized in this campaign, and in spite of various assaults upon his cartoons, as they were exhibited in store windows, they helped to win the day. With the meticulous pen strokes which characterize his craft he has preserved, in a tiny, much-worn notebook, the results of the license balloting up to 1902, as well as a record of local option voting in all the southern states.

Abolition of Canteen

The following, from the Boston Evening Transcript of Nov. 2, 1903, refers to the abolition of the canteen from the United States Navy:

"For 18 years the Department experimented with giving each man a bottle of beer with his dinner but in 1898 Secretary Long ordered this discontinued because it led to a murder."

Of male paupers in almshouses, says the notebook, 42 per cent were reduced to poverty through personal use of liquor. Details of the Police Commissioner's report for 1902 give the following 1901 figures:

Cost of maintenance of drunkards at Boston institutions	$129,008.12
Cost of maintenance of drunkards at jails, etc.	339,502.86
Income from fines	23,490.78
Actual cost to city	$316,012.08

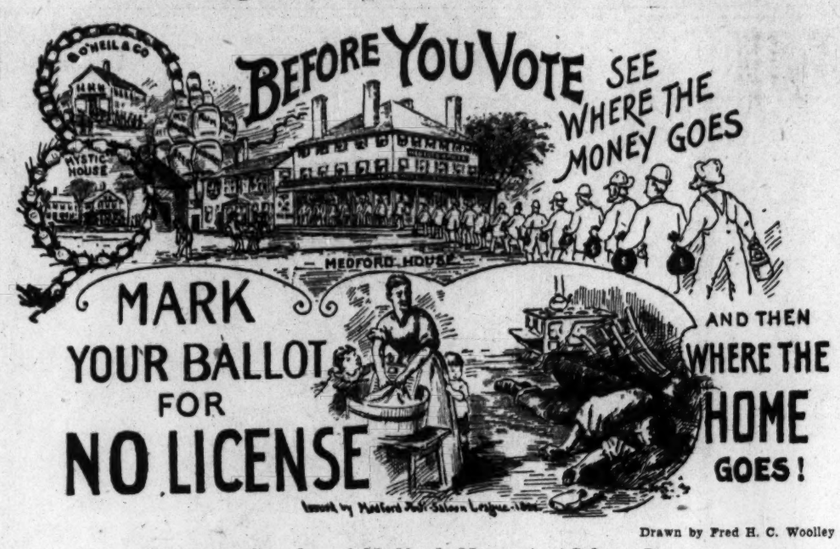
Among newspaper clippings of the period pasted in the little book is one which contains interesting lines from the Boston Herald:

"It is the sense of every civilized community that the liquor traffic is of such a nature, so liable to promote poverty, disease, unhappiness and crime, that its strict regulation is demanded in the interest of public economy, public virtue and public order."

From the Saturday Evening Post of April 6, 1901, was culled the following:

"The saloon is an evil. . . . Even where it is licensed, protected by law, under restrictions which narrow its iniquities to moderate and expedient vice, the saloon, personified by its devotees, may be characterized by no adjective more flattering than miscreant. At its highest estate it is an outlaw, and the greatest legal distinction the saloon has achieved after a century of fighting for statutory recognition is to be branded generically by the United States Supreme Court as a nuisance. Its purposes are all venal. It is in business to promote violence and crime; to injure the public health; to dissipate the public wealth in taxes that support the criminal court; to burden our charities; to corrupt the civic morals. The saloon is incarnate calamity."

Attacking the Liquor Evil in the 'Nineties'


BEFORE YOU VOTE SEE WHERE THE MONEY GOES
MARK YOUR BALLOT FOR NO LICENSE
AND THEN WHERE THE HOME GOES!
MEDFORD HOUSE
MYSTIC HOUSE
D. O'NEIL & CO.
Issued by Medford Anti-Saloon League

Drawn by Fred H. C. Woolley

Campaign Circular of Medford, Mass., Anti-Saloon League

Issued in the Successful Drive to Abolish the Sale of Liquor in the Home of the Rum Industry

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Liquor Bill Reliberalized

Liberalization of the proposed liquor control law for Massachusetts went merrily on today. Under amendments recommended by the Legal Affairs Committee, hard liquor might flow from the spigot four hours a day longer than first contemplated. As provided by the committee today, hard liquor could be sold by the glass from 8 a. m. to 2 a. m., with an interim of six hours for recuperation and comparative sobriety.

* * *

As first recommended by the Putnam recess committee, glass dispensaries would be open at 9 a. m. and closed at 11 p. m. Provisions for entertainment at taverns would be restricted to radio programs, it has been determined. The committee has voted already on 17 sections of the bill and will continue its sittings until all sections are approved in an effort to guarantee enactment of the new code by Dec. 6, the millennium of the wets. The committee today voted in favor of allowing separate licenses to be granted for hard liquor and lighter beverages.

* * *

Little Change From Recount

As the recount of the votes cast for Mayor of Boston on Nov. 7 proceeds, the fact becomes more and more apparent that former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols has little to expect in the way of changing the results when he asked for a verification. Shortly after noon today 148 of the 362 precincts in the city had been recounted and Mr. Nichols' net gain in his efforts to overtake Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield was but 232 That, out of a total plurality of 2397 indicated very strongly that the recount when finished will not alter the fact that Mr. Mansfield is to be Boston's next Mayor.

* * *

Curley Optimistic

Mayor James M. Curley returned today from Washington and he seemed to be strongly optimistic that the Federal Government will lend substantial financial assistance to several of the Mayor's pet projects for improvements in this city. He said that he had assurances of immediate construction enterprises that would afford employment within a few weeks, if not days, to 1000 men.

He believes that large sums will be forthcoming for his contemplated $1,000,000 park department improvements, the North End Prado, millions for the enlargement of the South Boston Strandway, and, if the State authorities coöperate a little more heartily, the altered $5,500,000 Huntington Avenue subway project.

* * *

"I Am Not," He Said

Mayor Curley pooh-poohed the story that he was to have a commanding part in the government's $3,300,000,000 improvement expenditure project which is under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Harold F. Ickes.

* * *

Give 'n' Take—and Take

The State will come off more than $1,000,000 to the good in the annual interchange of debts between Massachusetts and the cities and towns. Checks amounting to $11,336,321 started leaving the State Treasurer's office yesterday, while at the same time checks totaling $12,972,440 will start from the cities and towns to the State coffers.

* * *

The occasion for this interchange is the necessity for balancing the state books before the end of the fiscal year Nov. 30. The state owes the municipalities their respective shares of the income and corporation taxes collected by the Commonwealth and the cities owe the state their shares of the state assessments. While the State came off first in the interchange, Boston is the loser, for it will receive $4,323,019 from the State, while it must turn back to the Commonwealth $8,793,408. To do this it will have to petition the banks for a loan of about $5,000,000 against its uncollected taxes.

* * *

Few Women in Mills

It often happens that there is much sound and fury over things that never happen. So with affairs of state. When Massachusetts last summer suspended its 6 o'clock law barring women from working after that hour in textile factories, it was feared the maximum number of women allowed on the pay rolls would be promptly hired.

* * *

But Mr. Edwin Smith, commissioner of labor and industries, found in a check of 54 cotton mills that whereas 45 per cent of the workers may be women, employers had seen fit to hire women to the proportion of only 25.3 per cent of those working after 6 o'clock. This development does not prove, however, that the law prohibiting night work for women was unnecessary, but might rather indicate that it had taught employers to do without women workers and had taught women to cling to their homes. Such perhaps is the wisdom of laws, to teach new habits to be voluntarily continued when the restrictions are withdrawn.

* * *

Bleary-Eyed Romanticism

During the protracted discussion of the Massachusetts liquor law, a discussion as convolute as a pretzel, this writer has been caught by the sentiment and geniality inherent in statesmanship. If a legislator or two or even three did not exactly eulogize the sentimental aura about the liquor traffic, he smiled sympathetically when certain appurtenances of the "good old days" were mentioned.

There was the foaming stein, the handlebar mustache of the traditional Milwaukee bartender, there was the blowsy ballad of inebriate conviviality, the mahogany bar, the rail, the creaking brewery wagon flaunting its barrels at the sky. Most of these aromatic memories came in for reverent mention and more than one conjured an amiable beam in a statesman's eye.

Taking these thoughts home on the subway, this writer saw a drunkard sitting opposite. He was bleary eyed, he was dingy with dirt, empty of self-respect; he was, in fact, empty of about everything, but the smell of whisky. This object was the synthetic harvest of the foaming stein, the picturesque bartender, the rail and the convivial ballad. Yet from this triumphant product of alcoholic sentiment, people had drawn back in disgust. And this observer was filled with the, no doubt sophomoric, conviction that to have created or to have helped create one such human travesty would nullify all the feats of statesmanship any "statesman" could achieve apart from this.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and warmer tonight, with the lowest temperature tonight near or only slightly below freezing; Saturday threatening and warmer, probably with occasional rain or snow; moderate to fresh southwest to west winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably light snow tonight and Saturday; warmer tonight and colder in north portion Saturday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy and warmer tonight and Saturday; probably light snow or rain on the coast and light snow in the interior.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing south and southwest winds, becoming strong and easterly, shifting to westerly on Saturday; overcast weather with rain over south portion and rain or snow over north portion beginning late tonight or Saturday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:51 p. m., Saturday 11:05 a. m.
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 11.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:32 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Speaker; pianist	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Speaker; pianist	popular	Phil Regan, tenor.
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Dance music	"Cowboy Tom"
6:00	Boston Salutes NBC;	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk	Kaltenborn's news
6:15	Harvard Glee Club	records; talks	"Salon Gems"	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	Black and Blue	Football Forecasts
6:45	Lowell Thomas	Your Folks & Mine	Soloists; orch.	Russian Orchestra
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Vocal program	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Three Musketeers	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Fischer's Orhestra
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Circus sketch	'Music on the Air'	Dance program
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Raymond Pugh
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	& Brunswick Or.
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Bette Brooks, songs
8:30	Dangerous Paradise	pianos; Rosario	March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news skethes	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Organ recital
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Meyer Davis Le
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Paradis Band
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris Rakov Or.	speakers; music	Reports; news
10:00	"Ironmaster" sketch	The First Nighter,	Olsen & Johnson,	Sam Bittel and
10:15	with band music	dramatic sketch	soloists; orch.	his orchestra
10:30	Labor's Tribute to	Lum and Abner's	"Greek Orator"	News Service
10:45	NBC; talk; band	Friday Sociable	Reports; news	Symphonic Strings
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	from Montreal
11:15	News flashes	Glorifying Tin Pan	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Harvard-Brown foot-	Alley; popular	Isham Jones and	
11:45	ball serenade	composers	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:00 WBZ, WNAC, State of Georgia bicentennial celebration: Addresses, President Roosevelt and Pleasant A. Stovell; children's chorus.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News." Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, Navy-Princeton football game, from Princeton, N. J.
1:45 WEEI, WAAB, Michigan-Minnesota football game, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1:45 WNAC, Dartmouth-Cornell football game, from Hanover, N. H.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Everett Smith.
5:30 WEEI, Cambridge-Stanford debate, from London and San Franisco.
6:00 WBZ, "Orchestra Mechanique," from Montreal.
6:00 WAAB, Tabloid presentation of "Mr. Whittington," musical show, from London, with Jack Buchanan, Johnny Green and members of cast.
6:15 WBZ, "KUKU Moves to Radio City," sketch, with Raymond Knight.
6:45 WEEI, "Half Hour for Men," with J. C. Nugent; male quartet.

Dinner and After

7:00 WBZ, Radio Pioneers Salute to Federal Radio Commission: program by early radio announcers and soloists.
8:00 WEEI, "Economics in the New Deal": speakers program.
8:15 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists, featuring "An American in Paris."
9:00 WBZ, South America's Tribute to Radio City: programs from Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela.
9:30 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor; Indian legend.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor.
10:00 WNAC, Program from S. S. Jacob Ruppert, Byrd Antarctic Expedition ship.
11:00 WEEI, Ruth Etting, songs; Wheeler and Woolsey, comedians.
11:00 WNAC, Telegraph report; Bruins-Canadiens hockey game, Frank Ryan.
12:00 WBZ, WEEI, Pacific Coast Carnival for Radio City.

Sunday's Programs

11:00 WBZ, Interview of Arnold Schoenberg, Austrian composer, William Lundell.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Josef Lhevinne, piano soloist.
8:00 WBZ, Egon Petri, Dutch pianist; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
9:00 WBZ, Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, "Conclave of Nations": Ahmet Muhtar, Turkish Ambassador to the United States; orchestra, Channon Collings, conductor.

Coöperative Banks Increase Reserves

Massachusetts coöperative banks are showing large increases in reserves and surpluses this year, Mr. Raymond P. Harold, president of the Massachusetts Coöperative Bank League and director of the Coöperative Central Bank, reported to Mr. Arthur Guy, State Bank Commissioner, yesterday.

The reserves of all member banks in the State will reach $2,000,000 for the year, setting a new high total of $23,000,000, bank officials estimate.

A total of 161 out of 169 banks reporting showed an increase in maintenance of their cash position. Sixty-five per cent made new mortgage loans in October aggregating more than $1,000,000.

Business Bureau Warns Against Transient Venders

The Boston Better Business Bureau today sounded a warning to shopgoers that the Christmas season usually brings a horde of transient venders who temporarily occupy vacant stores and "cash in" on the holiday trade. Many of the transients, the bureau warned, leave directly after the holiday, thus affording the customer no chance for redress on inferior goods.

The bureau points out that "Massachusetts law provides that any temporary or transient vender must be properly licensed and bonded. A transient business includes any exhibition and sale of goods, wares or merchandise . . . unless such a place is open for business during usual business hours for a period of at least nine months in each year. The transient vender must be licensed by and file a bond of $500 with the State Director of Standards."

Harvard Scholarships Worth $58,241 Awarded

Award of 172 scholarships to students in the three upper classes at Harvard College coming from states other than Massachusetts, was announced this morning by the Committee on Scholarships. The total amount of the award was $58,241 or an average of approximately $325.

Thirty states are represented among the winners as well as the District of Columbia, Canada, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlement and Lithuania. New York headed the list with 39 awards. Today's announcement brings the total number of undergraduate scholarships to 507, amounting to a total of $156,163.

National Problems Are Considered At Grange Convention

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 17 (AP)—For 2000 members of the Grange, farm organization meeting here in national convention, today holds special significance. They are to be inducted into the Seventh Degree, the highest the order confers and one which can be received only during national conventions.

The principal speaker for the third day's program was Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, a member of the Grange. National leaders of the Grange also expect the Idaho Senator to aid materially in the molding of resolutions by committees now at work on recommendations on prohibition, the NRA, monetary subjects, farm credit, and agricultural adjustment.

Mr. Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, national master, has expressed the hope special study will be given the questions involving money, credit and farm adjustment, so that helpful resolutions will be forthcoming as the Grange's contribution to the cause of recovery.

While delegates turned their attention to rehearsals of their ritual and to entertainment, resolutions on crop restriction and Philippine independence were submitted for later consideration.

Winant Speeds Up New Works Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 17—More than 11,000 unemployed men will go back to work next week as a result of the program of legislation enacted by the New Hampshire General Court of 1933. Plans are to be formulated by Gov. John G. Winant and the heads of the state departments at a conference tomorrow, and policies as to the amount and character of the work to be instituted will be decided upon.

The new federal civil works program is expected to employ more than half of the quota from the present state relief rolls, the balance to be recruited from the number of unemployed already registered with the federal reëmployment agencies set up in New Hampshire.

More than $100,000 appropriated by the last session of the Legislature for forestry purposes is available, while the State Highway Department already has listed 80 projects for which legislative authority provided $400,000.

State Prison 'Shop' To Become a School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 17—The Connecticut State Prison, for many years a shirt factory, will become a school after Dec. 1, according to plans of its supervising board.

Classes in grammar school subjects, with special instruction for some of the men in more advanced studies and in special subjects such as mechanical drawing and music, will replace hours at the work bench.

NRA codes and the Hawes-Cooper bill, the first barring prison-made goods from competition with those produced in regularly organized business, and the second halting interstate shipment of prison manufactures, are responsible for the change.

Long-Suffering Ash Man Balks At Carting Off Discarded Cars

The chronic problem of what to do with the old safety razor blades has widened its field to take in the family automobile of ancient vintage.

When the ash man makes his early morning rounds to collect the rubbish of the day, must he take also the discarded flivver that has been left in the alley beside the cans? The contract which the Coleman Disposal Company has made with the city of Boston says so. Automobiles are on the list along with rags, refuse and rubbish.

But the Coleman company questions that contract. They are willing to cart off carburetors, coils and crankcases, but to tow the family equipage off in its entirety strikes them as a little bit too much.

Right now the Coleman Company is disputing with the city the meaning of "automobiles" on the list. They feel so strongly on the subject that they have carried the matter to court and are asking for a legal interpretation and that a limit be set upon the ash man's duties.

The final ruling made by the court will decide whether the old 1915 bus can be left by the curb in the alley for the ash man to wrestle with, or whether it will have to be taken down in the garage and the parts deposited in the can to be carried off on the same plan as most of them came into the garage in the first place—the installment system.

Bridgeport Mayor-Elect Won on $50 Campaign

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, spent only $50 to campaign for the office he won over Democratic and Republican opposition. The mayor's campaign expense report just filed showed he contributed that sum to the Socialist Town Committee. His fellow party members, whom he carried into office with him, spent a maximum of $38 each and some nothing at all. Most of them paid out less than $10.

TVA Leader to Speak

Members of the National Academy of Sciences will hear Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, president of Antioch College and chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, in an address on the Tennessee Valley Development next Monday evening. The public is invited to attend. Tickets may be obtained free at the door. The lecture is at 8 p. m. in Walker Memorial.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Paul A. Harsch, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, Watertown, 8.

Theaters

"BLACKBIRDS" (Majestic) Lew Leslie's all-Negro revue getting ready for flight to New York. 8:15.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES (Shubert). Newest edition of famous revue, presented here prior to New York by Billie Burke. 8:10.

"JEWEL ROBBERY" (Peabody Playhouse). Entertaining Hungarian comedy. Society night tonight. 9.

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Theatre Guild production with Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and Helen Menken. 8:15.

"WHAT A WOMAN WANTS" (Strand-Huntington Avenue). Galvin Players present this comedy, with scene laid in Lexington. Begins at 3 and 8:30. Continuous movies the rest of the day.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Duck Soup," the Four Marx Brothers' latest. Bernice Claire heads stage show. 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

UPTOWN—"Paddy the Next Best Thing," with Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter at 1, 6:50, 9:50. Also another program of Pantages vaudeville, and music by Charles Hector's orchestra.

STATE—"Christopher Bean," with Marie Dressler. 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"I'm No Angel," with Mae West, held over another week; Paramount at 9, 11 a. m., 1:07, 3:14, 5:21, 7:28, 9:35. Fenway at 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10.

KEITH'S—"Only Yesterday," with Margaret Sullavan, Billie Burke, John Boles and Reginald Denny. Fine acting, photography and direction. 10 a. m., 12:05, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45.

BOSTON—"Chance at Heaven," Vilma Delmar's story with Joel McCrea, Marion Nixon and Ginger Rogers. To be reviewed. On the stage Negro revue, "Cotton Club Show," 10:39 a. m., 1:47, 4:55 7:54, 10:33.

TREMONT—"Mr. Broadway." Collection of actual pictures of famous spots and people met in course of a New York columnist's day's work. Little continuity, only fair photography. 11:18 a. m., 1:58, 4:38, 7:10, 9:50.

Other Events

GILBERT SELDES—Author, journalist, war correspondent, dramatist, talks on "The Vacuum in American Life," in Lee Auditorium of the Y. W. C. A. at 140 Clarendon Street. 8:15.

ANNA LOUISE STRONG—Editor of the American newspaper in Moscow, "The Moscow Daily News," who has spent the past 12 years in Russia, speaks on "Soviet Russia and the Peace of the World." At 6 Byron Street. 8.

FORUM PLAYERS—"O'Neill as a Writer of Comedy." Talk by Dr. Miriam Franc Skirball. In The Barn, 38 Joy Street. 8:30

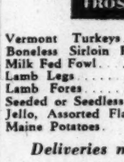
TOMORROW

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Recital by Royal Johnson, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION SOCIETY—Robert J. Watt speaks on "Labor and Education," following dinner at 6 in the Hotel Westminster.



FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"Interesting Information Walk." Dorchester. Meet at Edward Everett Square, 2. If stormy meet at church at 2:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station for 1:32 train to Bedford. Natural History Walk—Meet at South Station for 1:30 train to Wellesley Hills.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Luncheon discussion. Subject: "Is Isolation Inevitable Under the New Deal?" Copley-Plaza, 1.

Football

HARVARD vs. Brown, 2.
BOSTON COLLEGE vs. Western Maryland, 2.
TUFTS vs. Bowdoin, 2.

Civil Works Plan Hastens Relief To New England

New England states and municipalities today rushed preparations to lighten their welfare relief load by submitting lists of projects, under the emergency civil works plan for which $400,000,000 has been allocated.

Widely interpreted as a double-quick emergency scheme within the framework of an emergency program that has moved too slowly to suit the Administration's purposes, the civil works projects will take men from the relief rôles as rapidly as the new civil works boards can approve applications.

Mr. Joseph W Bartlett, chairman of the newly constituted Massachusetts Civil Works Board, which will administer the allocation of $12,000,000 for the Commonwealth today declared this new plan will cut through the red tape which has delayed the other public works projects.

Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer, and Mr. William B. Coy, all members of the State Emergency Finance Board and the newly constituted civil works board, today met to whip administrative machinery into shape. Application blanks are already on the press and will be available for distribution to the municipalities by Monday when it is hoped that a hearing may be held in the State House for the purpose of considering projects from the various municipalities.

Practically every one of the executives has announced a list of projects to be effective immediately under this new plan. Gov. Louis J. Erann of Maine declared he had a tentative schedule for putting 20,000 men to work, 3000 of whom would find employment creating a Roosevelt Park on Mt. Katahdin. Gov. Stanley C. Wilson of Vermont foresaw projects for 3000 men. All the other governors said they were ready with projects to deplete the army of unemployed in their states.

Skowhegan Man Proposed For Governor of Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SKOWHEGAN, Maine, Nov. 17—Mr. George Otis Smith of Skowhegan, formerly of the Federal Power Commission, is being considered this week by individual members of the Maine Legislature as a possible nominee for Governor by the Republicans in the primary next June.

Republicans generally were unwilling to commit themselves in the matter, although many admitted it was worth consideration. Mr. Smith was born in Maine and was graduated from Colby College.

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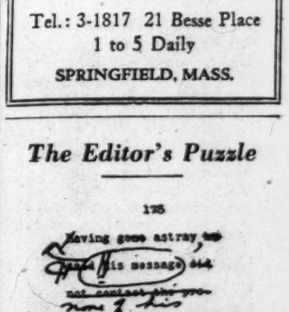
The Editor's Puzzle



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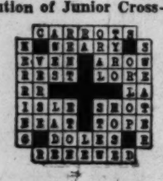

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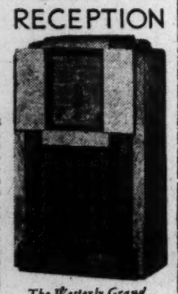
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Turn Is Expected In Roosevelt Gold Buying Program

(Continued from Page 1)

entering the lists strongly this week as an anti-inflationist. And in every corner of the country, powerful forces are lining up against printing press money.

Indicates Definite Plan

But all this cumulative evidence argues not against devaluation, but against continuation of the present uncertainty. It is a protest against the puzzling vagaries of the gold-purchase plan, and of the dollar rocketing in both directions. It is even likely that most of the commentators who have had the President's ears the last few days, even those from Wall Street, would not object in the least to cutting the gold content of the dollar, since it would be accompanied by stabilization and be based entirely upon actual depreciation in the world quotation.

Entering the same picture is the currency meeting held today on Capitol Hill upon call of the Committee of the Nation and Congressional inflationists. But this group, too, would not object to ending the uncertainties of the present phase and advocates passing along to devaluation with reasonable speed.

There is, therefore, no outstanding domestic objection to an approach toward stability, accompanied by a cut in the gold content of the dollar. Assurances that precisely this course is to be followed were, according to the French writer, "Pertinax," given over the telephone last evening to a Parisian financial leader by Mr. George L. Harrison, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

More Pertinent Signs

These assurances, or something very like them, did actually cause postponement of the visit of the French Minister of Commerce to London, presumably to discuss an Anglo-French plan of combating the disturbed dollar. And for some reason Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, orthodox adviser to the Treasury, whom President Roosevelt hired away from the Bank of England, is still at his desk, after having visited the White House presumably either for presentation or discussion of his resignation.

The difficulty about stabilization and devaluation comes from abroad. It rests, as it has done all along, on the ratio between pound and dollar, and the fate of the franc. Great Britain has not prevented—either from lack of ability or from toleration—the fall of the dollar to $5.52 to the pound. But even the $5.28¼ to which the dollar recovered last night is only a temporary figure.

Though it may fit President Roosevelt's plans very well, such a quotation is enormously above anything Great Britain would accept for a permanent ratio. Even the old parity of $4.86 is in British eyes far too high, and they are still insisting that a permanent relationship around $4 would be as high as they could possibly go. Such a ratio could possibly be achieved by further depreciation of the pound if the British Treasury cares to inflate to that extent but there is no hint whatever that President Roosevelt would consent to the dollar's tracing its painful way back to this appreciated figure.

Basis for Compromise

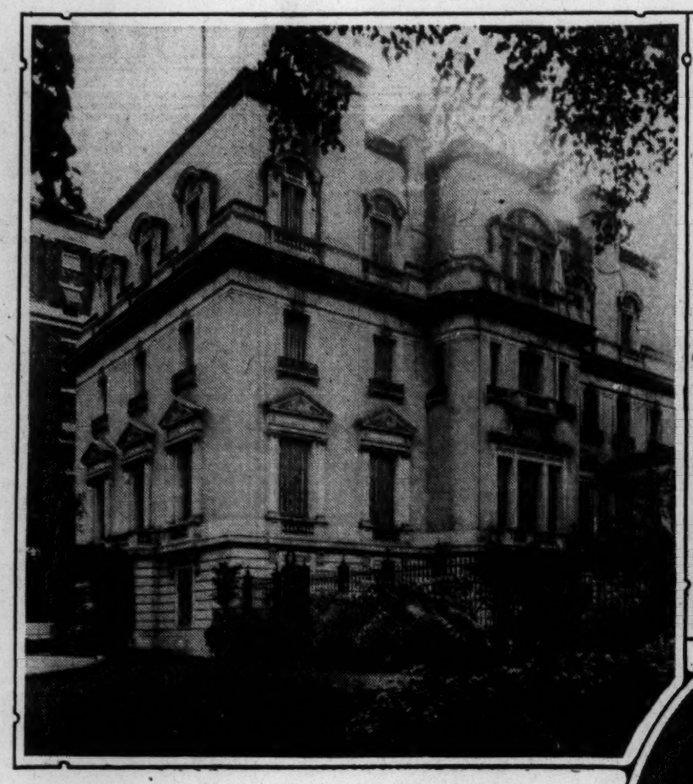
The basis of compromise would obviously be for the dollar to retreat somewhat, until it was worth about 6[illegible] cents; for the pound to drop a bit more until it balanced that figure; and for the franc to be revalued into corresponding ratio. But whether any of these steps can be worked out is still unanswered.

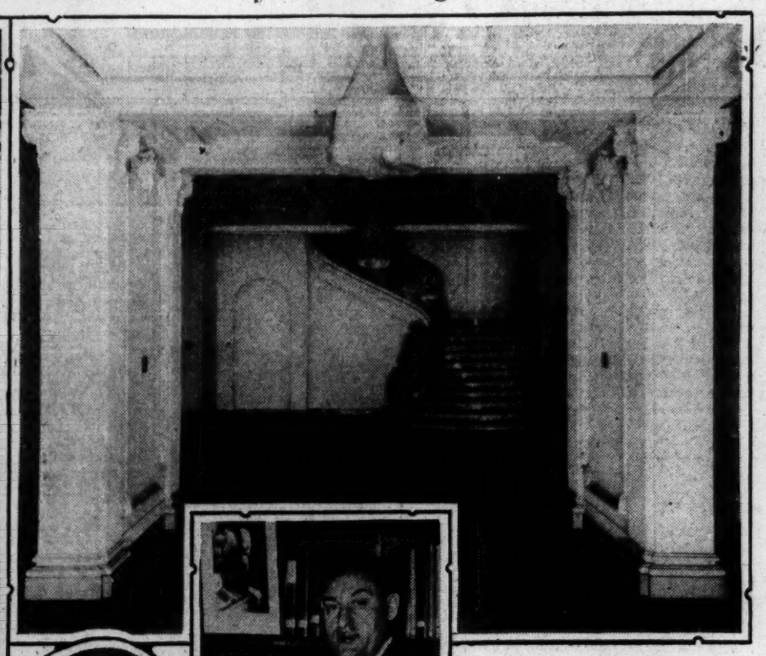
Whatever happens internationally, and whatever the disposition of the much abused gold-purchase plan, President Roosevelt has deeply committed himself to the ultimate objective of a compensated dollar. The gold buying was apparently an essential and awkward stage in attaining that end.

Preparation for the full currency experiment has been completed in one stage and not in another. The price of gold is elevated, the foreign value of the dollar is down, but prices have only advanced fractionally, and latterly they advanced contrary to prediction and theory, only when the dollar gained.

But these fluctuations do not, in the views of its proponents, affect the main purpose of the compensated or commodity dollar. This is to vary the dollar's gold content periodically instead of its purchasing power.

Dawn Breaks on Russia's Darkened Embassy in Washington





Left, Right and Lower Center—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing. Lower Right—Acme P & A

Rich Memories Cluster Round Imposing Mansion

Above—The Embassy and Its Entrance Hall. Below, at Right—Boris Skvirsky, Unofficial Representative of Soviet Foreign Office at Washington. At Left—Mrs. Skvirsky.

Need of Wide Reforms On New York Exchange Urged on Senate Group

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—Declaring that the time has come for the New York Stock Exchange to put its own house in order rather than to wait any longer for legislative action to bring fundamental reforms, Mr. Henry Goldman Jr., member of the exchange and son of the man who for many years was senior member of Goldman-Sachs & Co., addressed an open letter today to Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate committee investigating Wall Street.

Mr. Goldman is himself a "specialist" of the stock exchange and included a letter which he had addressed Nov. 3 to Mr. Richard Whitney, president of the New York exchange, saying banks, bankers and stock exchanges have lost public confidence and calling for sweeping reforms.

Mr. Goldman's 14 points include the following matters. He would divide the membership of the exchange rigidly into two classes, brokers and dealers; the dealers would be allowed to buy and sell securities only for their account, and brokers for others only; the latter to be regarded as commission business. Odd-lot firms would be registered as dealers and the associate brokers of odd-lot firms registered as brokers.

No brokerage firm would be permitted to trade for its own account. No member would be permitted to join in a joint account, pool or syndicate; or to have an option on any listed security; the margin on all accounts would be maintained at a 50 per cent rate. Long and short accounts would be set up separately on the books of all firms; stop-loss orders both buy and sell would be eliminated.

Finally, that the governing committee of the stock exchange should be enlarged to include two United States Senators, of different parties, one at least to be a member of the Banking and Currency Committee; two governors of the Federal Reserve Board; the president of a leading life insurance company, and the president of a fire insurance company.

The committee continues its investigation of the financial setup of General Theaters, Inc., today. Meanwhile, a list of 34 banks whose presidents have been subpœnaed by the committee was released. It is understood that these officials will not themselves appear, and that the subpœnas will be canceled when questionnaires sent out by the committee to the banks are filled and returned. The banks follow:

New York City—Chase National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, Bankers' Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company, Bank of Manhattan Company, New York Trust Company, Chemical Bank & Trust Company, First National Bank of New York, Irving Trust Company.

Chicago—Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company, First National Bank, Northern Trust Company.

Detroit—National Bank of Detroit.

Milwaukee—First Wisconsin National Bank.

San Francisco—National Bank of America, National Trust & Savings Association, American Trust Company, San Francisco Bank.

Los Angeles—Securities First National Bank.

Boston—First National Bank, National Shawmut Bank, Merchants National Bank.

Providence, R. I.—Industrial Trust Company, Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia National Bank, Pennsylvania Company, Girard Trust Company, Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, First National Bank.

Cleveland—Cleveland Trust Company, Central United National Bank.

Pittsburgh — Mellon National Bank, Union Trust Company, First National Bank.

New York Trade Board Demands an Immediate Return to Gold Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Belief that President Roosevelt will "modify his views and his plans according" to the light of public opinion with regard to the Administration's monetary program marked an address by Mr. James Brown, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, last night.

Simultaneously, in other parts of the city, a strong defense of the President's program was being voiced by Senator Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, in an address before the Penn Zone Association and by Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of State, before the Institute of Arts and Sciences of Columbia University.

Mr. Brown's address was brimming with criticism of the monetary and economic phases of the White House program. He reviewed the high lights of what the Administration had done in this connection since President Roosevelt's inauguration, when the President "introduced new thoughts and new ideas" to the nation which, although they were little understood at that time, "brought a glow to our cheeks and hope to our hearts," he declared.

As a result of the Administration's program, however, Mr. Brown declared, "the merchants, the manufacturers, the importers and the exporters are at a loss to know what way to turn or even to know where they stand. Their experiences of years are useless under the new conditions," he asserted.

Mr. Brown called for a return to the gold standard and for a mobilization of public opinion to bring this about, and embodied in five points what the chamber stood for: "First: early return to a permanent gold standard. "Second: prompt announcement by the Administration that it will not adopt an automatic commodity dollar, a managed commodity dollar, or similar experiments. Third: that a rise in commodity prices should be accompanied by a rise in national income. Fourth: that a reasonable reward for labor and enterprise must be assured before confidence can be restored. Fifth: that without confidence in our monetary unit there can be no permanent recovery."

Mr. Martin W. Littleton, well-known lawyer, who also spoke at the Chamber of Commerce dinner, criticized the Administration for putting into operation a "vast program of collectivism and anti-individualism" which was not outlined or even hinted during the 1932 campaign when a landslide of popular votes swept President Roosevelt into office.

Senator Thomas in his address before the Penn Zone Association compared President Roosevelt's policies with the inflationary programs under Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson and asserted that when the various steps in the Administration's monetary policy were carried out, about $8,000,000,000 of gold would be returned to circulation. He held that the United States was in no danger of a situation similar to that which Germany and Russia faced under inflation and recalled that with neither gold, silver, nor credit, President Lincoln deliberately authorized and carried out rational and controlled inflation of the currency.

Professor Tugwell declared that the stockholder in industrial companies will, through decreased dividends, have to foot the larger part of the bill for national recovery.

"It was by reducing production and wages in some industries without a corresponding drop in prices that we destroyed exchangeability," he said. "To restore it, the process must be reversed.

Inflationists Voice Hope

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—Prediction that President Roosevelt would act for the "restoration of silver" was voiced today before a monetary conference here that heard also a call for inflation through the issuance of "greenbacks or currency backed by silver."

Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, in a speech before a group of senators and economists gathered in closed session at the Senate Office Building, asserted the President has "under consideration now various plans to accomplish" price rehabilitation of the metal.

Russian-U. S. Accord Looms; Litvinoff Talks to Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

man, does when he calls his wife from South Bend on his return trip!

Only one political detail was let drop, "I shall be here another week," said Mr. Litvinoff. But this does not necessarily mean that recognition will be deferred that long. There are trade talks in New York, and other tasks for the commissar to tackle.

But here is what a man and wife and child said on the wireless waves between the White House and a modest apartment in Moscow this morning:

Commissar Litvinoff: "Hello!"

Madam Litvinoff: "Hello, darling! Hello, HELLO! I hear you beautifully. How are you?"

Commissar Litvinoff: 'Please speak slowly, will you?"

Madam Litvinoff: "Yes."

Commissar Litvinoff: "I am now in the White House."

Madam Litvinoff: "Yes, I know."

Commissar Litvinoff: "I have just bee... talking to the President and his last words were to give you his regards."

Madam Litvinoff: "Thank you very much. I have them."

Commissar Litvinoff: "Mr. Skvirsky sends you his regards."

Madam Litvinoff: "Thank you very much."

Commissar Litvinoff: "Everybody here is very sorry you did not come with me."

Madam Litvinoff: "Oh!"

Commissar Litvinoff: "Also the President and Madam Roosevelt express their regrets that you did not accompany me."

Madam Litvinoff: "That is very kind of them."

Commissar Litvinoff: "I am sorry, too."

Madam Litvinoff: "Ah! I hope to come another time."

Commissar Litvinoff: "How are you?"

Madam Litvinoff: "Very well. How are you?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "And the children?"

Madam Litvinoff: "Very well. Mischa is also here and would like to speak a word to you."

Commissar Litvinoff: "Hello, Mischa."

Mischa: "Hello!"

Commissar Litvinoff: "How are your studies?"

Mischa: "Very well."

Commissar Litvinoff: "Mischa, Mischa, can you hear me?"

Mischa: "Yes, I can."

How About Your Studies?

Commissar Litvinoff: "Are you all right?"

Mischa: "Yes."

Commissar Litvinoff: "How are your studies?"

Mischaff ::They are very right."

Mommissar Litvinoff: "Is Tanya with you?"

Mischa: "No."

Commissar Litvinoff: "Have you got Vina with you?"

Mischa: "No."

Commissar Litvinoff: "And Tanya?"

Mischa: "No, only I and mama. How are you, papa?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "I shall be here another week."

Mischa: "How is your toothache?"

Commissar Litvinoff (laughing): "It i. all right."

Madam Litvinoff: "Mischa has just come from school and wanted to speak to you. Tanya is still at school and could not come. Are you there?"

"Lovely Snow" in Moscow

Commissar Litvinoff: "Yes."

Madam Litvinoff: "And is everyone in good spirits?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "Yes. What kind of weather are you having?"

Madam Litvinoff: "Beautiful clean snow, lovely snow. We can't believe it possible. What time are you having? Ten o'clock, isn't it?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "Yes, it now 11 o'clock."

Madam Litvinoff: "Here it is seven o'clock exactly."

Commissar Litvinoff: "They have got sunshine here."

Madam Litvinoff: "Fine! We have sunshine, also in our hearts."

Commissar Litvinoff: "I talked to the President about your English."

Madam Litvinoff: "English is going strong in Moscow. And how is everybody in the delegation? Are they all well?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "Yes."

Madam Litvinoff: "Everybody in good spirits?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "Yes."

Madam Litvinoff: "When do we see you?"

Commissar Litvinoff: "I shall have to go now."

Madam Litvinoff: "Goodby, and my greetings to all American friends."

Commissar Litvinoff: "Goodby."

Madam Litvinoff: "Goodby."

Elaborate Hook-up Needed

An elaborate hook-up was necessary on the part of the National Broadcasting Corporation to effect the Moscow-Washington conversation. Two separate channels were used, Mrs. Litvinoff's voice coming over a shortlwave RCA circuit to New York, and the Commissar's voice being transmitted to Berlin by RCA short wave, and thence to Moscow over regular telephone land lines.

Further evidence that recognition is imminent was the well-shrouded transportation in darkness last night of many truckloads of documents and papers from the old Tsarist Embassy to a Government temporary building. Soldiers and army trucks did the transporting and inquirers were rigidly kept away.

Mr. William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, announced today that three or four months ago, Mr. Serge Ughel, Kerensky agent in New York, had removed his last personal papers from the Embassy and that thereupon the official papers reverted to the American Government. Nevertheless the Soviet's claim on the documents appears strong, although Mr. Litvinoff has apparently acquiesced in the present transfer. It is expected that Soviet representatives will share in the task of scrutinizing the documents.

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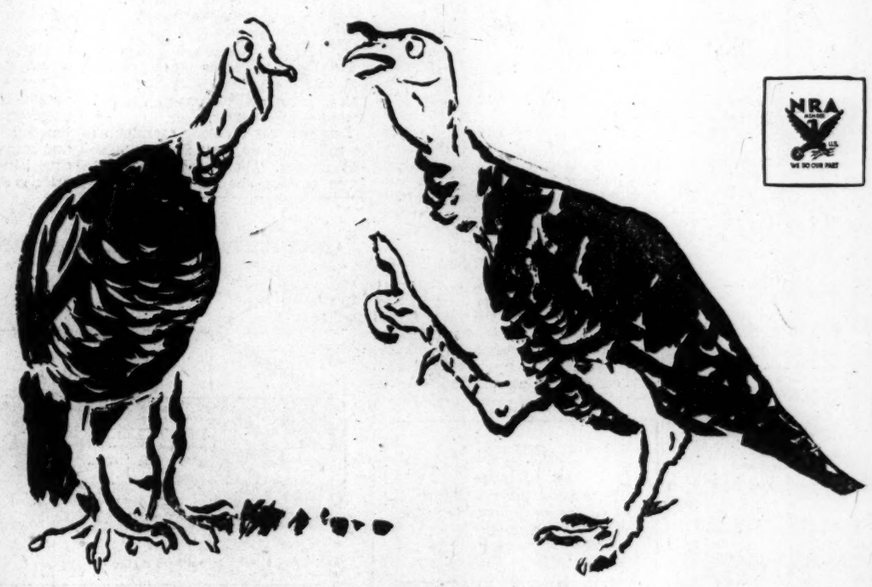

Time to talk TURKEY

For weeks we've been thinking turkey, but now with Thanksgiving just around the corner, we want to talk to you about turkeys. To tell you that as a result of our planning ahead, we've been able to get in a supply of the finest turkeys raised in America. And to remind you that a Thanksgiving dinner planned around one of these grand birds isn't just a dinner—it's a feast.

With plenty of your favorite stuffing, of course. And pumpkin pie and cranberry sauce and—but we're forgetting ourselves. What we set out to tell you is that there's a tender turkey waiting for you at your A & P store.

At such attractive prices, these turkeys aren't apt to wait very long for anybody. You'd better order yours early and avoid disappointment. Just choose your bird. Have it tagged with your name and we'll hold it for you in refrigeration until Thanksgiving eve.

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Early Winter Modes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

ONE of the most characteristic features of the season is the "packed-up" shoulders. Collars, round in shape, and fastened well up to the neck, and with something of the pelerine effect, give a width at the shoulders that accentuates the tubular body silhouette. Fox fur is popular for collars, the skins crossing in front and finished with a head at either end. In some models the fur can be adjusted to form a roll collar. This style of coat is shown in the accompanying illustration. On ultra chic models fox fur is lavishly used, going round the shoulders and under the arms to form a cape effect, or finishing on the hips. The everyday coat confines the fur trimming to the collar, as shown in the sketch. The material used is a rough surface woolen fabric, the coat is lined in self-color silk. This is a practical idea as it leaves the wearer free in the matter of choice of color for the dress.

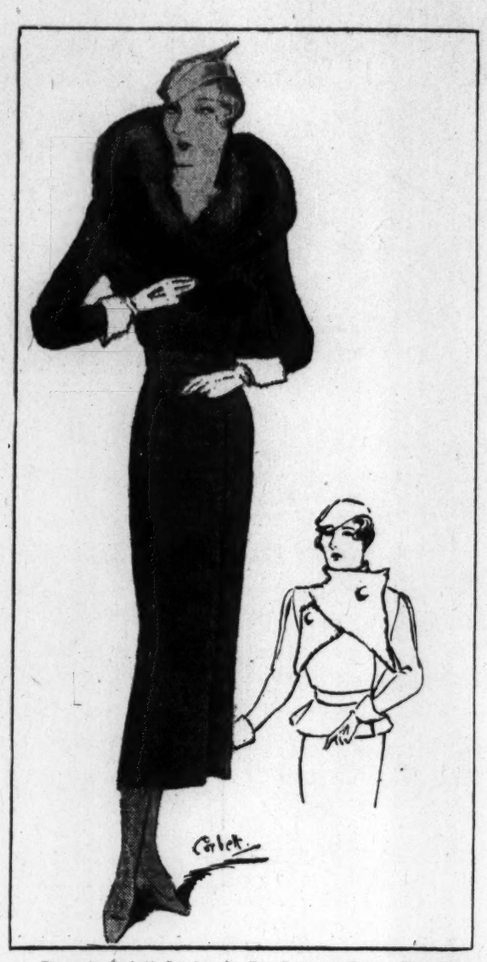
Jaunty little coats, well belted, and with a good deal of spring about the hips, are fashionable. Some are made of smooth fur pelts, others of velvet.

There are practically no open necks this season on either dresses or coats. Dresses fasten with bows under the chin or with crossover effects. For country wear a plain cravat is worn.

Sleeves are undoubtedly the most conspicuous feature of the new models. Some have an odd, almost pucklike appearance, and all tend to give width to the shoulders either by means of open pleats that taper to nothing at the elbow, or by frills of the material running down the middle of the arm. Worth favors this latter style on several models. This width on the upper part of the sleeve accentuates the slimness of the figure. Skirts show little fullness except in some evening models, where fullness is gathered round the feet.

The suit, which generally comes into its own at this time of the year, has either a very short coat, only three or four inches below the waist, or a three-quarter length coat. If made in a woolen fabric a velvet blouse is worn. With a black corduroy velvet a blouse of Chinese red velvet looks well, and with a blue tweed a pastel shade of blue velvet is smart. These brilliant effects are a pleasing innovation with dull woolen costumes and form a striking feature.

The three-quarter length is smart for fur coats, and fur capes are becoming very fashionable. Fortnum and Mason are showing a novel costume among their country tweed suits—a coat with a light woolen dress, which has a detachable cape, worn low on the shoulders. This cape can be used as a skirt, if required, for it is perfectly shaped for this purpose. These unexpected garments are still a characteristic feature of present day fashions.



Drawn by Corbett, London, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Coat in Rough Surface Woolen Fabric. The Collar Shows the Present Season's Arrangement of the Fur.

Holiday Sweets From England

By FLORENCE WHITE

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

I

London

IT IS easy in these days to turn out quite professional-looking candies for home consumption or for sale, because all the necessary equipment and materials together with clear instructions for their use can be bought either singly—as regards equipment—or in small quantities as regards ingredients. This was not always the case. When Miss Beatrice Manders, the pioneer of home-sweet-making in England first started, the recipes were hard to get and the materials, etc., were only supplied to the trade.

I shall be pleased to give anyone the address in England where amateurs can get what they require.

I am giving one recipe each for four different classes of candies: 1. Nougat. 2. Candy Tablet. 3. Unboiled sweets (marzipan and creams), 4, Marshmallows, Turkish Delight and Jujubes.

Nougat of Provence

No festival in France is properly celebrated without a plentiful supply of nougat, and Provence is famous for its manufacture. There are three varieties: White, brown, and rose-colored. Here is the recipe for rose-colored nougat which is the greatest novelty and most delicious:

Split

1 lb. of small blanched almonds and bake them to a light brown and keep them warm; soak and skin some pistachio nuts and split and dry them.

Put

½ lb. castor sugar and
¼ lb. white honey in your sugar boiler (a heavy make of aluminum is best), put it on the fire and skim carefully and when it bubbles add
1 tablespoon glucose and
1 or 2 drops of citric acid, or
1 teaspoonful of lemon juice.

Boil it to the crack (310 deg. to 315 deg. Fahrenheit). Remove the pan from the fire and add a few drops of rose essence and carmine. Turn the whole onto a marble slab oiled with almond oil and with a spatula scrape it all from the edges to the center until it forms a workable paste. Work it quickly, working in the almonds and pistachio nuts, but don't let it get cold. Have ready a wooden box about one or two inches deep, lined with white paper on which must be laid some wafer paper. Place the preparation in this; it should be one to two inches deep. Level it with half a cut lemon dipped in a little almond oil. Place more wafer paper on top. Ten minutes after turn out the nougat and cut it up into longish pieces as broad as the nougat is deep.

Ginger Candy Tablet

Candy tablet is such a favorite that this recipe will be found very useful, because by the same method we can make peppermint candy, cinnamon candy, and rose candy, which can be put into small molds brushed over with almond oil or made into a slab by pouring it into an oiled tin pan and marking it out in squares. If you can get a tin already marked out all the better.

Boil

1 lb. loaf sugar and
2 or 6 tablespoons cold water to ball degree (250 degrees to 255 degrees Fahrenheit.) Add the juice of
½ lemon and
2 tablespoons essence of Jamaica ginger. Then with the back of a silver spoon work the mixture against the sides of the sugar boiler to grain it (make it opaque). Pour immediately into small molds or into a tin. The sugar while boiling may be colored with a little orange color.

For Peppermint Candy Tablets, make as above, but flavor with the essence of peppermint. No color. For Cinnamon Candy: A few drops of essence of cinnamon, color rose-pink. For Rose Candy: A few drops of essence of roses, color the sugar rose color while boiling.

Dessert Marzipan

Real marzipan is very different from almond paste and can be bought ready prepared for making into sweets with twice the amount of icing sugar. It costs 2s. 2d. per 1 lb. and 6s. 2d. for 3 lbs. and will keep many weeks in perfect condition.

Work

1 lb. of finely sifted icing sugar into
½ lb. prepared marzipan and make it into a smooth pliable dough with a little white of egg.

Everyone knows how to mold marzipan to represent new potatoes. They should be rolled in cocoa. Marzipan can be used to stuff dates; apples, pears and plums can be shaped by hand, colored and finished with appropriate leaves and stalks. Artificial leaves and stalks for decorating marzipan fruits assorted or separate can be bought for 6d. or 1s. the packet.

A dozen small molds for molding walnuts, acorns, shells, fern leaves, strawberry, rose, sunflower, raspberry, ivy leaf, brazil, hazel nut, loganberry, can be bought for a small sum.

To use these prepare your marzipan, color and flavor as required. Cut a piece off, dust with confectioner's starch and press into the mold. From the same place you can get two molds necessary for decorating a cake with marzipan to represent a cauliflower.

Another way of using marzipan is to roll it out and cut it into different shapes. There are small and large cutters shaped as diamonds, clubs, hearts and spades for this purpose.

Unboiled Almond Paste

Mix together
½ lb. ground almonds
¼ lb. icing sugar
¼ lb. castor sugar
Make into a paste with lightly beaten whites of
2 eggs. Flavor and color to taste.

Leave for a few hours. Mold or cut as above. (Will not keep so long as marzipan.)

Unboiled Fondant Sweets

Mix together
1 lb. icing sugar, and
1 pinch of cream of tartar.
Make into paste with lightly beaten white of
1 egg. Proceed as for unboiled marzipan. Flavor and color as desired.

[Part II will appear next Friday]

Attractive Gifts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT do you do with all the handsome envelope linings, such as those that come in Christmas cards? Don't throw them away, but remove them carefully and use them to beautify the many small objects that would not otherwise be decorated. No matter if the pieces of paper are small they can be used effectively.

Paper-pasting has become quite an art. One of the important magazines on decorating recently used a lengthy article upon the subject, and some of the results shown were surprisingly beautiful. Many of the articles shown were of large proportions and very novel when completed.

In many of the stores unfinished furniture can be bought, which is the right basis for work of this kind, but it is better to begin on something more simple, for instance, a match box. Select a piece of fancy paper large enough to go over the top, bottom and one side. Cut this paper just a bit narrower than the box is long in order to leave a space along the edges around each end of the box. If any gold or silver paper is available paste this along the edges of the box as a border. Put this on first and press it down firmly, so that the opening and closing of the box will not tear it. Next paste the fancy body paper around the box in such a way that the gold edges will show. Leave the sandpaper upon one side uncovered. Put the ends upon the box in the same way, using a gold border around the square. A set of these match boxes makes a handsome present.

Book Covers and Boxes

Many people are decorating their books in order to make gay effects upon their book shelves. This can be done without injury to the books in the following manner: Get thin, flexible cardboard of an inexpensive kind, that will bend around the book without breaking. Use one of the ordinary paper book-jackets for a pattern and cut the cardboard according to its proportions, after being sure it is the right size for the book.

Now take the lining papers and cut them into squares, ovals, arcs, oblongs and triangles and paste them upon the cardboard in hit-and-miss fashion, much as crazy quilts used to be put together. Use all the taste you possess in making happy combinations.

When you have covered the entire surface, put the book cover under a weight to dry, so that it will be smooth. When this is done trim off the ragged edges and cut an oval or square at the exact point where the title is printed on the back of the book. When dry, lay your work upon a flat surface and give it one coat of white shellac. All of the covers need not be in hit-and-miss fashion, some of them may be checkerboards, circles with sun rays or bricklayer blocks like the one shown in the illustration of the workbox. You will be delighted with the effect of these covers on your book shelves.

Old-fashioned sewing companions, with wooden boxes as a basis, are very easy to make and good looking. If you have enough of any one kind of plain colored paper, make strips and paste them around the edges of the box. Paste the decorative papers inside these borders. Not only the sides of the boxes but the lids have borders. In the illustration shown the papers are put on in bricklayer fashion, as that seems to be the least confusing one to use in decorating a box of this character. When the outside of the box is completed, line the inside with some sort of plain colored paper that will harmonize, then shellac the outside.

Screens From Pasteboard

By the time you have made these small objects you should know enough about the work to do a larger piece such as a screen. Plain wooden ones, for table or floor use, can be bought in an unfinished state at department stores and sometimes heavy pasteboard ones can be secured at drug stores. The latter have usually carried some kind of advertising matter and are frequently thrown away. Obtaining one would be only a matter of asking the druggist to save it for you. Hit-and-miss patterns would be best upon a screen, and after the decoration is dry and has been trimmed, a narrow border should be pasted around the edge of each panel. The entire screen can be made waterproof by giving it several coats of shellac. This will allow it to be washed when soiled.

Now as to paste. The writer has found nothing better than white library paste, but for large objects a wall-paper paste, made of flour and glue-water would be more economical. Make it rather thick and apply it with a wide, flat brush, but be careful to smooth out any lumps that may appear.

How Many Hours Do You Work?

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE STOOD, three of us, looking at a chubby little hand in which was tightly clasped a toy engine. The owner of the hand and engine, was soundly sleeping at the end of a very happy, and for a four-year-old, extremely busy day. The little lad's father, a mechanical engineer, was one of the group.

We tiptoed from the room, and, as we seated ourselves in the living room below, the father said: "I remember that it was not so very long ago that I was taking engines to bed with me, and they were not toy engines; they were great big, heavy iron engines, with all their wheels running and all of their insides out of order.

"It took," he continued, "the quiet remark of a very wise man to teach me that feathers make more comfortable pillows than steel and iron; that a mattress of the prescribed type is more conducive to restful slumber than one filled with screws, nuts, bolts and couplings, and that a head emptied of contracts, agreements and specifications, rests more contentedly than does one in which the work of the day is doing a Marathon."

* * *

We were surprised to hear this man acknowledge that he had ever been other than the calm, successful, finely poised business man whom we all knew and admired. We begged for the story.

"It was," he said, "the year following my graduation. I had accepted a position which seemed to offer me good opportunities for acquiring experience, and a fair chance for advancement. I was, naturally, anxious to make good, but I had not learned that the surest road to success was the one that led, through days of hard, conscientious work, to nights of relaxation and the contentment which leads one to 'do his best, and leave the rest.'

"My immediate superior in the firm where I was working stopped me one day as I was passing him and said to me, 'How many hours a day do you work?' I was surprised at the question, for he knew perfectly well what my hours were, but I answered him, giving him the number of hours when I was on duty. His reply was, 'That's good. I was afraid that you were working 24 hours a day.' Without another word, but with a quizzical smile in my direction, he walked away."

* * *

The engineer told us how he, at that moment, resolved to eliminate worry from his consciousness. He indulged in the enjoyment of his hobby, which had no relation to his work, during his evenings, and found that his former uncomfortable bed-fellows had disappeared.

Not long ago I took a whole moving-van of furniture to bed with me, and the next morning I saw, in the Pittsburgh Post, the following verse, which I hope has taught me a needed lesson.

Oh, I worry over this thing and I worry over that,
But I notice when the atmosphere has cleared
That bad luck I'd looked for didn't come and knock me flat,
And I didn't have the trouble that I feared.
Oh, I like to start the morning with an apprehensive sigh,
For I find a bit of worry to my taste.
But I cannot help a-thinking as the years go speeding by,
That an awful lot of worry goes to waste.

Art in the Kitchen

By HANNAH DUTAUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A HISTORICAL drama depicting episodes from French history portrays, in one of the scenes, an event of unusual interest. It is the roof of a Gothic cathedral on which two men are chiseling a statue. Their work is slow and laborious. Both appear to be disinterested in life in general. The conversation runs along critical channels. In fact, all about them is heavy and dull. Suddenly a great noise is heard below. The chiseling comes to a stop, the men walk toward the parapet to gaze at the scene below. It is a vast and happy procession. Joan of Arc is leading the King into the cathedral where he is soon to be crowned. The noise ceases, all is calm, the men look at each other and begin to sing. They resume their chiseling, but in a different spirit, they have discovered they have a king, a country, and, of necessity, responsibilities to such. For the first time they see the beauty of their work and speak of carving for their country, and as the curtain is lowered there is rhythm and beauty coupled with responsibility where a moment before there was drudgery and indifference.

This little episode may well be applied to our own individual modeling and chiseling of the objects which confroht us. A very good place in which to see this unfold is the kitchen. The home maker, realizing her privileges and unusual obligations to her family, transforms her kitchen not only into a laboratory where she constantly makes tests in quality and food values, but also into a place where she models and chisels at innumerable objects which come welling up in her heart as her sense of duty and responsibility to her family increases. The experiences and discoveries of yesterday will help enlarge and beautify today's undertakings. There will never be drudgery or monotony in the kitchen when the home maker makes each day's work an inspirational activity. She is law and order over her little domain, and is certain of success in all she undertakes. A kitchen thus blessed becomes the pivot around which the family activities center. The very neatness and orderliness of its interior, coupled with the peace and calm of its manager, is a welcome that is irresistible.

A Home Maker's Responsibilities

It is true that a home maker's responsibilities are many and varied, but they need not be confusing nor perplexing if accepted in the spirit of joy and service. Those who have learned the high possibilities for service in their work have also an understanding of how to banish all irksomeness outside of their surroundings. A home whose activities reflect the free joyous thought of its manager is bound to have these constructive qualities diffused to its members who in turn reflect them to others.

If cookery is looked upon as an art and the one doing it sets about to beautify and refine her knowledge of the subject from every angle, there will come with this knowledge a mastery of the subject, and a sense of dominion and success is certain to follow. It is always the part of wisdom to start with the simpler things and prepare them with a high degree of excellence and beauty. The meal could be confined to two, or at the most three, cooked dishes, because it is better to cook a few things with understanding and ease than many with anxiety and impatience. Foods, like anything else, respond to thought. Love for the dish that is being prepared will bare much upon its quality, texture and appearance, and this love should protect it from start to finish.

Thoughts Governing the Kitchen

The home maker is the one who decides what thought shall govern her kitchen, whether it shall be joyous activity or drudgery—success or failure. As light dawns in the morning when the sun begins to shed its warm rays, causing every vestige of darkness to disappear, so it is with the home maker in the morning as she crosses the threshold of her kitchen. Her very presence should fill it with graciousness and trust, grateful as she is, for the responsibilities vested in her to minister to the needs of her household. The day begins with renewed vision and inspiration. She stands at the flood-tide of opportunity for leadership in sculptural projects that will elevate, beautify and sanctify the home. This thought has never been expressed more perfectly than in these words of Henry D. Thoreau:

"I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by a conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue, and so to make a few objects beautiful; but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and medium through which we look, which morally we can do. To affect the quality of the day, that is the highest of arts."

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The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

"I quit! It's a PEQUOT" Corky
Mrs. Boyd, of Montana, writes that her puppy tore up many of her sheets—"but Corky's sharp teeth and claws made no impression on the Pequots." Pequot sheets wear longer because they're STRONGER. Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

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Sounds Good

Dear Friends:—

Recently on a trip East we saw listed on the breakfast menu card of a well-known hotel, "Prune Juice with Lemon." It was delicious!

When we returned home, we served it one morning, as a surprise, to the family. Since then it is very popular with them and it is varied with orange and even half a lime is sometimes served with it to be squeezed into it for the necessary piquancy.

Some day when it is used as a cocktail at lunch or dinner, a sprig of mint with the citrus fruit juice shall be tried in the prune juice.

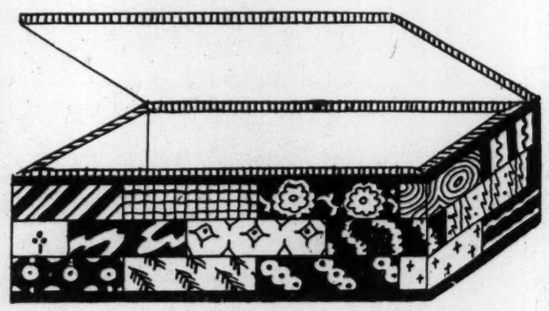
Prune juice may now be purchased in bottles but an additional quantity of water added to the prunes when cooking them has been our method. (Mrs.) H. O.

[Thank you, Mrs. H. O. We are always glad to share such ideas with readers of the Women's pages.]

Southern Goulash

In a frying pan melt
¼ pound butter and in it cook
1 pound hamburg steak for five minutes. Add
4 cups canned tomatoes
1 green pepper chopped
1 onion chopped
1 tablespoon soy sauce. Bring to a boil and add
½ cup minute tapioca; simmer half an hour, stirring frequently. Just before serving, add
2 cups grated cheese.

A teaspoon of vingear beaten into boiled frosting when flavoring is added will keep it from being brittle or breaking when cut.



Box covered in brick-layer pattern.

Boor Jacrets in hit-or-miss and checker-board styles.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Do You Know These?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If soup is over-salted, slice a few pieces of raw potato and boil in soup for a while. If the saltiness is not quite overcome, put in a few more slices. This potato can be used in other ways.

* * *

Dried fruit can be cooked in oven while roasting or baking other things, and besides, the fruit will not dry and burn, and will remain whole. Prunes are especially delicious when stewed in this way. Wash the fruit, pour boiling water over it, let it stand in covered dish until ready to put in oven. Then add sugar, cover tightly and let the heat of the oven do the cooking.

* * *

When washing glassware, drop a few drops of blueing in soap suds and you will be surprised how the glassware sparkles

Copper Lamps

Chromium plate and copper lamps are being shown a good deal just now for a man's study or where a certain tailored effect is desired. Sometimes a parchment shade is used, or a shade made entirely of copper.

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4 slices bacon, chopped
3 tablespoons chopped onion
3 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
3 cups rice, cooked
1 cup flour
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Fry the bacon crisp leaving the bacon fat in frying pan. Chop bacon and add to onion, pepper and rest of ingredients. Mix thoroughly. Fry in the bacon fat as pancakes.
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The Home Forum

Mr. Waddles of Cork

MR. WADDLES had led an isolated life. That is to say, isolated from his own kind. But then, his upbringing had been peculiar, one might even say *very* peculiar.

The first time I saw him, he was indulging in the big adventure of his life. He was bathing with the goldfish and disporting himself with the water lilies. He didn't know, of course, they were goldfish or water lilies, having strayed in, as it were, unintentionally. And his new emotions were soon to be cut short, for almost the next minute Bridget had come running across the lawn and had hauled him out, his wings flapping wide and protestingly, his quacks vociferous and loud.

As Bridget said later: "It put the heart across me, it did, to see him."

Whether her fears were communicated or not, Mr. Waddles after that firmly avoided the goldfish. In fact, unlike other ducks, he never seemed to hanker after puddles or ponds. Whether this was on account of his aristocratic lineage (for he belonged to the "Aylesburys") or because he was, as Bridget said, "peculiar," no one quite knew.

Originally he had come from a small, humble abode in Mayo. His foster mother had been a hen, whose finer feelings were apparently completely destroyed by disappointment. As each egg broke and a duckling emerged instead of a chick, the mother promptly dispatched it. This went on to the number of twelve, when, just in time, the thirteenth and last was rescued before it cracked. This egg was placed on the hob by the fire, where the warmth eventually hatched out Mr. Waddles.

From the beginning, he led a curious life. The tiny kitchen where he had been born was his world. Instead of having a mother to nestle into and a mother to look after him, his earliest recollections were of people's feet. His wavering uncertain steps led him from one pair of feet to another, where he nestled for comfort and in this way Mr. Waddles began to look on a pair of boots as a mother. To him boots stood as the symbol of motherhood. It was all the motherhood he had ever known, or was likely to know.

One day, when he was still very young, the farmer and his wife had to go away for the whole day and leave Mr. Waddles to his own devices. However, they knew what to do. They spread a newspaper on the floor and on it with himself placed a pair of boots. There he stayed all day long, quite happy, with the pair of boots for company. Later on, when he was old enough and he had the opportunity of consorting with other ducks, he still kept to himself. He remained solitary, preferring always to be alone as regards his own kind. But he never neglected to follow his master to the gate and see him off every morning to his work.

Then the time came for him to change hands. He was given as a pet to a lady from Cork, who was visiting that part of the world. She was slightly bewildered at the gift, but particularly so at the strange and parting injunction of the farmer's wife: "Just give him a sop o' hay, ma'am, and an old pair o' boots, an' he'll slape anywhere."

Then began the journey that launched Mr. Waddles into a new world. He traveled in a cardboard box, well ventilated with holes. His head was quite free and stuck out through an opening at the top. In the train he created quite a stir. Two countrywomen were obviously intrigued. There was no doubt about their interest. Not that the full beauty of Mr. Waddles could be seen, for he was beautiful, being snow white and flawless, from the tip of his stiff little curl to his orange beak. Finally, after prolonged stares on their part, and friendly quacking from Mr. Waddles, the women's interest broke into speech. "Begorra, maybe 't is a tame duck she has!"

But it was the children sitting opposite who became his bosom pals. They never ceased talking to him, and fed him, deliberately and constantly, all the way to Limerick. Here Mr. Waddles had to change. New experiences crowded on him thick and fast. He was taken to the refreshment room (first class, no less) where a kindly waitress gave him a much needed drink of water. But though it was clear she liked him, she felt the responsibility too much and asked his mistress "not to keep him there too long, as people didn't like the smell of duck." I doubt if Mr. Waddles himself would have been happy in a dining room, if he had known what happens sometimes in dining rooms.

There was an hour's wait at Limerick; and, as his mistress wished to see the town, the question arose what to do with Mr. Waddles. She happily thought of the left luggage office. But when she arrived with him, though he gave his friendliest quacks, the man in charge, never having had such a problem before, looked dubious.

"Bedad, ma'am, I couldn't take in livestock here. Shure I'd never be allowed to do the like o' that." However, after much persuasion and a tip, he took in the livestock. Mr. Waddles stayed.

* * *

The rest of his journey passed pleasantly enough and finally he found himself installed in his new home. He is now a town duck. There are no other ducks within miles. He has accepted his new surroundings as they have accepted him. He has made friends with Ruffie, the dog, and Horace, the black Persian cat. In fact, the three of them eat their dinner off the same plate. Friendship can go no further. Even the love birds in the aviary know him. He is allowed to visit them as a special treat. Whether it is such a special treat for them is not so certain, for on these occasions he promptly eats up all their seed. Best of all, he likes to come into the house. This is not really allowed. But perhaps the door is left open sometimes. There is the sudden flap-flap of his feet on the tiles and there he is. You say: "Hello, Waddles," his head goes on one side. He knows his name perfectly.

It is a heart-breaking business to shoo him out into the garden again. Also to shoo him back when, like a dog, he follows his mistress down the road to the bus or tram. In fact, he has taken on the status of a dog, for he sleeps in a dog kennel and now proudly wears a little leather collar. It only remains for him to have his name engraved on it, to reach the dizzy heights of Ruffie. Indeed, there is no knowing what developments are in store; for no duck ever behaved quite like Mr. Waddles, no duck was ever so domesticated, so intelligent. Does he ever dream at times of his own kind, of the country, of friendly barnyards, of happy waddlings with other ducks on adventurous journeys through the wet fields, of cool splashings in the summer, or warm sleepy nesting places in the winter? One wonders—

At dusk he puts himself to bed. He wends his lonely way toward the dog kennel. He waddles slowly up the thin plank that has been placed for his convenience. The "sop o' hay an' the pair o' boots" are waiting for him. Nothing more is heard of him until next morning, when, about seven o'clock, a few sleepy quacks proclaim to the world that Mr. Waddles is about to embark on a new day.

B. M.

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Rhymes and Nursery Rhymes

As a child there were a few of the old nursery jingles which I definitely disliked. I never really knew why then, but I know now—it was because the rhymes did not ring true. "Take care of the sense and the sounds will take care of themselves," says Lewis Carroll, but not to the budding rhymster, evidently!

"Goosey, goosey gander,
Whither do you wander?
Upstairs and downstairs
And in my lady's chamber."

This rhyme was an especial trial to listen to. Gander could not possibly be made to rhyme with wander, nor could wander be made to sound like gander. Chamber did not come into the question at all, it was so unlike the other two word-sounds.

"The north wind doth blow and we
shall have snow
And what will poor robin do then
poor thing?"

was excellent till it came to the next two lines:

"He'll sit in a barn and keep himself
warm"—

Could it be pronounced "wa-a-rm"? No, it could not, so it was rarely pronounced at all.

"There was a crow sat on a stone
When he was gone then there was
none"

was poor, but the following was worse:

"There was an old wife did eat an
apple,
When she had ate two, she had ate
a couple."

To me, that could only be described as hopeless.

"There was a cobbler clouting shoon,
When they were mended they were
done,"

was mild compared to the "old wife." Not even the least critical would try to make apple "upple" or couple "capple," and still one felt that they *ought* to sound alike.

"Cackle, cackle, Mother Goose,
Have you any feathers loose?
Truly have I, pretty fellow,
Half enough to fill a pillow . . ."

Or, Mother Goose, how could you? But it was only to be expected after the other Goosey Gander's lapse. These rhymes and several others, such as:

"There was an old man who said
'Hush!
I perceive a large bird in this bush,"

tried the youthful ear, but there were many more, luckily, that were pleasing to listen to. How satisfactory was:

"Dickory, dickory dock
The mouse ran up the clock"

and:

"Ding dong bell"

where every word fell into place "ker-plunk," to quote Uncle Remus.

"Wee Willie Winkie runs through the town" and through his verse, too, with equal felicity.

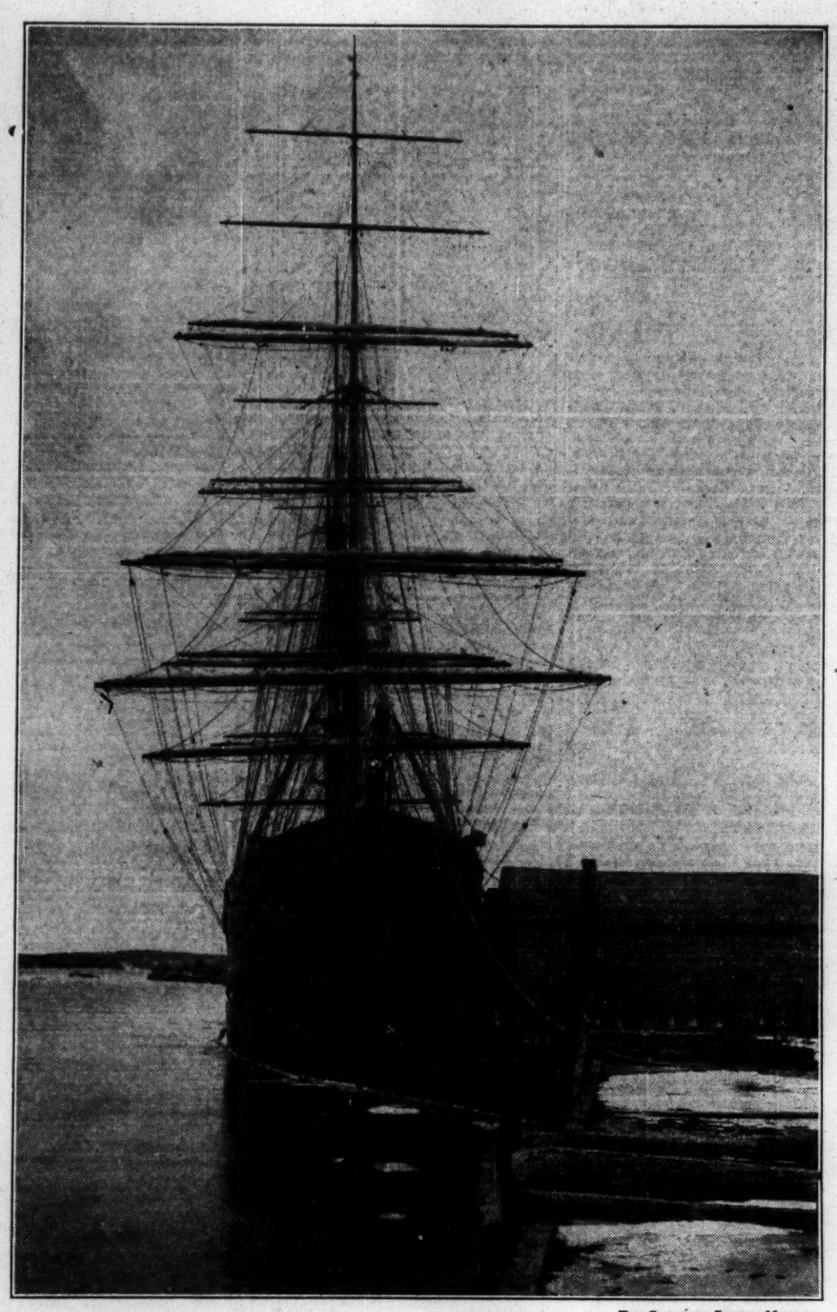
"The King of France marched up the
hill
With twenty thousand men,
The King of France marched down
the hill
And ne'er went up again."

What a stirring martial ring that had! One could almost hear the soldiers' feet tramp-tramping through it.

The "crooked man" who "walked a crooked mile," zigzagged to the climax where his "little crooked house" awaited him, without one crooked rhyme to mar his eccentric progress, as far as the listener was concerned; and he was, therefore, most popular.

It was strange that the appeal of the subject of the little verses did not outweigh the slight defect in rhyme-sound, but to me it never did. I can still recollect the inward suspense and shrinking with which I saw the book opened at the disliked poems. Nowadays their quaint whimsicality fills me with delight; their gay inconsequence is all that matters—and yet, and yet! As I reread them, how well I can understand the trend of that child-mind of bygone days!

E. F.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edward & Arthur Sewall's Full-Rigged Ship, "Rappahannock," of Bath, Maine

TOWARD the close of the nineteenth century, the day of the full-rigged sailing ship had almost yielded to the advancing tide of steam. Yet in those days a few men still clung to the traditions of the old order that was fading with the most glamorous century in the annals of the sea.

Because of the faith of these steadfast few, the era of the white-clouded windship did not yield to the prosaic economic transition without a gallant, inspiring struggle.

To the great shipping house of Edward & Arthur Sewall of Bath, Maine, went the distinction of leading this valiant stand of sail. Early in the year 1890, the Sewalls launched their mighty "Rappahannock," first of four great wooden sailing ships hailed as the forerunner of a fleet which many believed was destined to restore the sailing ship to its proud place upon the seas.

"Rappahannock" was the largest full-rigged, three-masted sailing ship the world has ever seen—a splendid fabrication of oak and pine, spired with a gossamer tracery of spars and cordage that spread a straining acre of cotton sail cloth.

A more magnificent specimen of the wooden shipbuilding art than the giant "Rappahannock" had never been seen on the waterfront of Bath. Hers was a beauty that inspired even the most ardent admirer of the early clippers, for what she lacked in rakish, sheer and jaunty grace she offset with wholesome proportions of amazing power and potential speed.

True to the traditions of clipper days, "Rappahannock" bore the aristocratic emblem of those lordly ocean fliers by crossing three sky-sail yards on her towering masts of Oregon pine. She was nearly three hundred feet long, and shipping men gasped at her record displacement of 3053 tons. For that meant that, in the highly competitive wheat trade between the golden granaries of California and the flourishing Liverpool market, "Rappahannock" could stow in one prodigious lump the then unheard of bulk of 5100 tons.

Captain Wylie Dickinson of Wiscasset had the honor of taking the Sewalls' white giant from the stocks. With 800 tons of paving stones as ballast, "Rappahannock" left Bath for Philadelphia to load her first cargo. Three oceangoing tugs worked twenty-five days getting the big ship into the Delaware. It was a costly beginning, but her owners took heart as she sailed for Hiogo in Japan with 125,000 cases of kerosene, the largest cargo that had ever been stowed in a sailing vessel up to that time.

Severe storms and discouraging mishaps beset the "Rappahannock's" course from the outset of her career. Her end was swift and disastrous. A little over a year after she was launched, the ship was destroyed by spontaneous combustion in a cargo of coal, while the vessel was bound from Liverpool to San Francisco. Captain Dickinson, his wife and two children, and the crew took refuge on Juan Fernandez Island, once the lonely habitat of Robinson Crusoe. They were rescued by a passing steamer.

Meanwhile the Sewalls had been building. In the same year of the "Rappahannock's" launching, Bath and the surrounding countryside proclaimed a holiday while eight thousand persons assembled to see the "Shenandoah" slide into the broad reach of the Kennebec. She was a four-masted bark and so was the "Susquehanna" which followed her. Then came the "Roanoke," last of the Sewalls' Big Four and largest wooden ship ever built.

This was an era of superlatives in sailing ships. Bigger and still bigger ships was the demand of the times to offset declining freight rates with sailing carriers of tremendous bulk.

Hopes for a new sailing marine vanished in the wake of the ill-starred "Rappahannock." "Roanoke" marked the highwater line in the last magnificent stand of sail. By that time the tide had turned. The economic changes, wrought in the half century since sail had passed its zenith in clipper ship supremacy, emphasized the costly futility of the Sewalls' heroic enterprise. "Roanoke" was their ninety-fourth vessel and the last wooden ship to leave their yard.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the sun at last had set on the vast horizon of the windship. An era of steel and steam was enthroned upon the sea. But, like the golden afterglow of a flaming sunset, the last great stand of the old-fashioned Yankee windjammer still lingers in a realm of half-forgotten legends.

H. T.

A Droshky For Two

I thoroughly enjoyed the outdoor life of sleighing and skating. Comfortably seated in a sleigh, behind a good, fat coachman to keep the wind off, I never wearied of driving about. The rapidity with which one dashes noiselessly along is most exhilarating, notwithstanding a biting wind or blinding snow. The ordinary Russian sleigh, smaller than the American cutter, barely holds two, but the thick fur rug, even in a common droshky, or cab, is so well fastened down that it helps to keep one from falling out, besides protecting from the cold. The troikas, wide sleighs with three horses, of which the middle one trots while the other two gallop, have become rather rare, and are used principally for travelling or for expeditions in the country. Nothing is prettier than a really smart sleigh with two horses, one trotting and the other galloping, covered with a large net of dark blue cord fastened to the front of the sleigh, to keep the snow from being kicked into the face of the occupant. The coachman, with his fur-lined coat gathered in at the waist, and his bright red or blue octagonal cap with gold braid, drives with his arms extended. . . . I was much impressed with the fact that the coachmen hardly ever seemed to use their short, thick whips, which they kept carefully hidden. A footman stood on a small step behind, his tall hat and ordinary great coat looking a little incongruous, I confess, and marring an otherwise picturesque sight. The horses are so beautifully broken that a word will stop them. The whole time I was in Russia I never saw a horse ill-used. No need for a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" there. The Isvoshnik who owns his cab-horse looks upon him as his friend, and very often shares the animal's stall at night.—MRS. GEORGE CORNWALLIS-WEST, in "The Reminiscences of Lady Randolph Churchill." (New York: Century. 1908.)

Gamelan Music in the Life of Bali

There is no instrument in our modern orchestra to compare with the rare, hand-beaten bronze *gongs* of Bali. There's a haunting sadness in the minor refrain as their echo wavers over the hills. It is nearest to a xylophone, but most machine-made xylophones are sharp-toned and brassy sounding. Of course you have to hear the *gamelans* many times to learn to distinguish between the native tunes, and then half of their strange charm is in the background, the picturesque half-clad brown people who listen so intently.

Music is such a passion with the Balinese that every village has its own *gamelans* and *gongs* — musical societies—much as we have our symphonies. Each group is an organized club, with a leader and officers. They take their profession seriously and their rehearsals rigorously.

Because pictures of *gamelans* appear to be merely a series of bells arranged on a frame, don't think that it requires little skill to play them. Famous symphony conductors from foreign lands have spent months in Bali, attempting to learn the complicated time and rhythm of their music, trying to discover how the Balinese note is broken up into fourths and ninths and sixteenths. The music of the *gamelans* is the most difficult syncopation!

From the time the budding musician is four, he sits between his father's knees, learning to spank the big bells with the flat of his little hand in just the right way to retain the long, resonant waves of sound. Many mornings, going through the woods, I would see a little group of fathers and their sons, rehearsing. The little fellows would watch and listen, and then mimic their parents patiently. There was no laughing or mischief — this was serious business to these musicians of the future. They watch the *eyes* of their elders for signals as to when to take up the refrain! There is no other sign given, yet their coördination is perfect.

Gamelan music, though learned by native children, is by no means simple. There is no written notation; all the selections are oral and hereditary, remembered from one generation to another, though new symphonies are composed for new occasions and added to the repertoire.

The *gamelan*, which is less expensive and more popular in the smaller villages than the *gong*, is built on a long carved wooden frame, not unlike a couch. This frame is laced across with a network of thongs, on which the flat bronze discs, — ranging from small shallow bells of high flute-like tones to the wide deep bells of low rumbling resonance,—are held in place. Some of the discs are curved, others are flat, giving different tone values.

The frames that hold both the *gamelans* and *gongs* are beautifully carved by hand, and then lacquered red and gold. Artists work for months carving the deep arabesques for their village *gamelan*. One handsome rack that I saw in Den Pasar had taken seven men seven months to make. When you consider that they receive not a penny for their labour, you can appreciate their love of music.—HELEN EVA YATES, in "Bali: Enchanted Isle." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

True Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever watched a lark arise from the ground and soar and soar, and sing aloft with joy and freedom? If you have, no doubt the wish came that you might soar above mortal beliefs and sing with like joy and freedom.

Selfishness, pride, self-will, and hate are certainly among the earth-weights which keep us from soaring, joyous and free, in the realm of spiritual reality. False qualities such as selfishness and pride cause us to accept as real the material world with its multifarious claims of evil, and it is the belief in the material as reality which deprives us of a joyous sense of freedom.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 222, 223): "We must destroy the false belief that life and intelligence are in matter, and plant ourselves upon what is pure and perfect. Paul said, 'Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfil the lust of the flesh.' Sooner or later we shall learn that the fetters of man's finite capacity are forged by the illusion that he lives in body instead of in Soul, in matter instead of in Spirit."

Through the study of Christian Science we learn how to loose ourselves from earth-weights. This study enables us to see man as he really is, the image and likeness of God, Spirit, of divine Love. Man has nothing underived from Spirit, from divine Love, and, being God's image or reflection, the real man, the true selfhood of all, ever reflects divine qualities. Man is governed by God, divine Mind, by divine Love, as the reflection in the mirror is governed by the original. Man ever reflects the divine Principle, God, omnipotent good. He ever reflects the unlimited intelligence of the perfect all-knowing Mind. He ever reflects the purity, the loveliness, the lovableness of divine Love; he ever reflects the sinless joy and freedom of God, Soul.

Discerning the true idea of man, we learn to reject false qualities by knowing that they are no part of the real man—God's man. Holding steadfastly to the fact that man is the likeness of Spirit, therefore spiritual, we find ourselves loving spiritual things and expressing purity, consecration, spiritual power, health, holiness. As we continue in this glorious work, we become more and more conscious of the realm of the real, the realm wherein there is eternal freshness and fairness, and so we gain the true sense of freedom and joy. Thinking of man as divine Love's image, we naturally express gentleness, patience, forgiveness, and unselfishness. Through expressing these qualities which come from divine Love we feel divine Love's nearness and dearness, for to the one who ever expresses Love's qualities divine Love is ever present. Mrs. Eddy points out that "ever-present Love must seem ever absent to ever-present selfishness or material sense" (No and Yes, p. 20). As we become conscious of divine Love as a living presence and power, matter seems less real and we more easily reject the enslaving beliefs which arise from the claim that life, substance, and intelligence are material.

Through the study of Christian Science we learn to think of the real man and the real universe as reflection. This not only causes us to be humble, ever giving all glory to Him, thus eliminating one of the earth-weights, pride, but it also causes us to have the feeling of freedom which comes from an unlimited sense of ability; for we know, as the Master said, that "with God all things are possible." There is no limit to the ability of the real man, who reflects God's power. The knowledge of man as reflection also frees us from a false sense of responsibility—another earth-weight.

Christian Science teaches that there is in reality just one will—the divine will, the will of supreme wisdom. It is His will that His children be ever joyous and free. Recognizing His perfect plan, one joyously accepts His guidance and another earth-weight, self-will, is dropped.

The great Way-shower, who in overcoming death and in his ascension proved that man is not dependent on matter and is not fettered by mortal beliefs, was ever unselfish and humble. He said, "The prince of this world cometh, and hath nothing in me." Because "the prince of this world"—the belief in a mind and will apart from God, Spirit—had no part in him, he was able to prove man's perfect freedom. As we accept his way as the only way, and earnestly strive to reflect divine Love as he did, we shall be able to say with Paul, "The law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." Mrs. Eddy writes on page 225 of Science and Health, "Love is the liberator;" therefore in expressing unselfishness, meekness, patience, forgiveness, and reflecting divine Love to all, we shall come "into the glorious liberty of the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian]

Patiesa brīvība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksts)

VAI esat jekbad novērojuši cīruli paceļamies no zemes un lidinamies arvien augstāki un augstāki un dziedam priekā un brīvībā? Ja esat, tad, bez šaubām, modās vēlēšanās, kaut jūs varētu paceltīes pāri mirstīgiem piejēmumiem un dziedāt līdzīgā priekā un brīvībā.

Savtība, lepnums, pašgriba un naids noteikti pieder pie zemes smagumiem, kuŗi attura mūs no paceļšanās līgsmi un brīvi garīgās īstenības valstībā. Aplamas īpašības, tādas kā savtība un lepnums spiež mūs piejemt materiālo pasauli par īstu ar tās dažādīgiem launuma prasījumiem, un tā ir ticība materiālajam kā īstenībai, kas atjem mums priecīgo brīvības jēdzienu.

Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atklājēja un Dibinātāja raksta, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu, lpp. 222, 223): "Mums vajaga iznīcināt aplamo piejēmumu, ka dzīvība un intelligence ir matērijā, un balstīties uz to, kas ir šķists un pīnigs. Pāvils sacīja, 'stalgājiet Garā, tad jūs miesas kārību nepadarīsiet.' Agrāk vai vēlāk mēs mācīsimies saprast, ka cilvēka aprobežoto spēju važas ir iluzijas kaltas, iluzijas, ka viņš dzīvo miesā nevis Dvēselē, matērijā, nevis Garā."

Pateicoties Kristīgās Zinātnes studēšanai mēs mācamies, kā atsvabināties no zemes smagumiem. Šī studēšana dara mūs spējīgus redzēt cilvēku kāds viņš īstenībā ir,—Dieva, Gara, dieviškīgās Mīlestības gīmis un līdzība. Cilvēkam nav nekā, kas nav atvasināts no Gara, no dieviškīgās Mīlestības, un, būdams Dieva gīmis jeb atspoguļojums, īstais cilvēks, patiesā visa patība, vienmēr atspoguļo dieviškīgās īpašības. Cilvēku valda Dievs, dieviškīgais Prāts, dieviškīgā Mīlestība, tāpat kā atspoguļojumu spogulī valda oriģināls. Cilvēks vienmēr atspoguļo dieviškīgo Principu, Dievu, visvareno labo. Viņš vienmēr atspoguļo pilnīgā, viszinošā Prāta neaprobežoto intelligenci. Viņš vienmēr atspoguļo dieviškīgās Mīlestības šķīstību, laipnību un piemīlību; viņš vienmēr atspoguļo Dieva, Dvēseles, bezgrēka prieku un brīvību.

Pazistot cilvēka patieso ideju, mēs mācamies atmest aplamās īpašības, tāpēc, ka zinam, ka tās nav īstā cilvēka—Dieva cilvēka—daļa. Turoties cieši pie fakta, ka cilvēks ir Gara līdzība un tādēļ garīgs, mēs atrodam sevi mīlam garīgas lietas un izpaužam šķīstību, svētītu darbību, garīgu spēku, veselību, svētumu. Ja mēs turpinam šīni slavenā darbā, mēs arvien vairāk un vairāk apzināmies īstenības valstību, valstību, kur īr mūžīgs svaigums un skaistums un tā mēs iegūstam patieso brīvības un prieka jēdzienu. Domādami par cilvēku kā dieviškīgās Mīlestības gīmi, mēs dabiski izpaužam maigumu, pacietību, piedošanu un nesavtību. Izpaužot šīs īpašības, kuŗas nāk no dieviškīgās Mīlestības, mēs jūtam dieviškīgās Mīlestības tuvumu un dārgumu, jo tādam, kas vienmēr izpauž Mīlestības īpašības, dieviškīgā Mīlestība vienmēr ir klātesoša. Mrs. Eddy norāda, ka "vienmēr klātesošā Mīlestība izliekas vienmēr promesoša vienmēr klātesošai savtībai jeb matēriālai jēgai" (No and Yes, lp. 20). Ja mēs apzināmies dieviškīgo Mīlestību kā dzīvu klātesamību un spēku, matērija šķiet mazāk reāla un mēs daudz vieglāk atmetam vērdzinošos piejēmumus, kuŗi ceļas no prasījuma, ka dzīvība, substance un intelligence ir materiālas.

Pateicoties stūdijām par Kristīgo Zinātni, mēs mācamies domāt par īsto cilvēku un īsto universumu kā atspoguļojumu. Tas netikai mūs pamudina būt padevīgiem, vienmēr dodošiem visu godu Viņam, tādejādi iznīcinot vienu no zemes smagumiem —lepnumu, bet tas dod mums brīvības sajūtu, kas nāk no neaprobežotā jēdziena par iespēju; jo mēs zinam, kā to Meistars sacīja, ka "Dievam visas lietas iespējamas." Īstā cilvāka, kas atspoguļo Dieva spēku, iespējai nav robežu. Zināšana par cilvēku kā atspoguļojumu arī atbrīvo mūs no aplamā atbildības jēdziena—cita zemes smaguma.

Kristīgā Zinātne māca, ka īstenībā ir tikai viena griba—dieviškīgā griba, visaugstākās gudrības griba. Tā ir Viņa griba lai Viņa bērni būtu vienmēr priecīgi un brīvi. Atzistot Viņa pilnīgo plānu, cilvēks priecīgi piejem Viņa vadību un vēl viens zemes smagums, patvaļa, ir nokratīts.

Lielais Ceļa-rādītājs, kas nāves uzvarēšanā un debesbraukšanā pierādīja, ka cilvēks nav atkarīgs no matērijas un nav mirstīgo piejēmumu saistīts, bija vienmēr nesavtīgs un pazemīgs. Viņš sacīja, "Šīs pasaules virsnieks nāk un nenieka nespēj pār mani." Tādēļ ka "šīs pasaules virsniekam"—no Dieva, Gara, šķirtam prāta un gribas piejēmumam—nebija daļas gar viņu, viņš bija spējīgs pierādīt cilvēka pilnīgo brīvību. Ja mēs atzistam viņa ceļu kā vienīgo ceļu, un nopietni cenšamies atspoguļot dieviškīgo Mīlestību, kā viņš to darīja, mēs būsim spējīgi sacīt līdz ar Pāvilu, "Tā dzīvības Gara bauslība iekš Kristus Jēzus mani ir atsvabinājusi no grēka un nāves bauslības." Mrs. Eddy raksta Zinātnes un Veselības 225. lapas pusē, "Mīlestība ir atsvabinātāja" tādēļ, izpauzdami nesavtību, lēnprātību pacietību, piedošanu un atspoguļodami dieviškīgo Mīlestību pret visiem, mēs nonāksim "Dieva bērnu godības svabadībā."

Informaciju par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, uz rakstisku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Hokku

The cry of the gull!
And the creaking cordage
Of a sea-ploughing ship.

CLARA L. BAXTER.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

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Bramham Stays As President Of National Group

Minor League Owners Do Much Player Trading At Meeting

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 17 (AP)—Minor league club owners yesterday reëlected officers of their association, adopted a resolution designed to curb "shoestring operators" and then set about strengthening their teams for the campaign of 1934.

W. G. Bramham of Durham, N. C., for many years president of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, was chosen again to head the organization. His salary was raised from $6000 to $8500 and his term was extended from one to five years.

Mike Sexton of Rock Island, Ill., one of the founders of the association and its president for many years, was elected an honorary president for life. John H. Farrell of Albany, N. Y., was reëlected treasurer and his salary increased to $4250.

Louisville, Ky., home of an American Association team, was chosen over Durham, Chattanooga and Peoria, Ill., for the 1934 meeting.

Shea for Grube

The leading major league deal announced—by Rogers Hornsby of the St. Louis Browns—sent Mervin Shea, catcher, to Chicago in exchange for Frank Grube, another catcher.

J. Alvin Gardner, president of the Texas League, made $7500 for his circuit by selling Vernon "George" Washington an outfielder, and E. W "Lefty" Chambers, a pitcher, to Indianapolis of the American Association. Those players were property of the Texas League by virtue of a forfeited franchise in 1933. Both played with Fort Worth last season

Kansas City sold colorful Walter Mails, pitcher, to San Francisco of the Coast League, and Atlanta bought Infielder H. L. Koehler from Milwaukee.

Other deals included purchase of Catcher Lincoln Wasem of Joplin, by Buffalo; trading of Bill Sweeney, Toledo first baseman, to Rochester for Art Shires; trading of George Binder, Houston shortstop, to Oklahoma City for third baseman Walter Fuller, and Baltimore's sending of Third Baseman Jim Stroner to the Mission Club of the Pacific Coast League on option.

The old Western Association was revived with a nucleus of Springfield, Joplin, and Bartlesville, three teams which were denied admittance to the Western League. No other cities were selected for membership immediately although Al G. Eckert, president of the Springfield Club, said a fourth team was "certain." Tom Fairweather of Des Moines was elected president of the association. Eckert said all the clubs would have major league sponsors.

Rule Changes Adopted

A number of the rule changes were adopted by the minor league executives. Outstanding action was against the so-called "shoestring operators," whom President Bramham referred to as "bootleggers of franchises." The new rule provides that any salary, commission, or compensation becoming due to an operator of a franchise shall be transmitted through the office of the president of the national association and become applicable to payment of liens or claims created by the operator.

The association also voted to raise the class A player limit from 16 to 17 in case class A leagues might want to make additions at some future time.

Dan Hill of Asheville, president of the Piedmont League, was elected by class B, C and D baseball leagues as their representative on the association's executive committee. He will succeed Dale D. Gear of Topeka.

Joe F. Carr, promotional director of the association, urged members to take a prominent part against imposition of amusement taxes. One of the proposals which failed would have liberalized restrictions on territorial baseball liens. Fear was expressed that such restriction would interfere with operations under friendly receiverships.

The Jersey City club of the International League purchased John Sherlock, first baseman from Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League.

The committee ruled in favor of former American Association players—Art Shires, Jim Lindsey, Gordon Slade and Charles Wilson—who were fined $200 each last year and banished from the league by President Tom Hickey for alleged salary violations. Shires and Lindsey appeared before the committee. After the hearing the alleged violation was struck from the records and the player instructed to not pay the previously assessed fines.

Harvel Signs New Contract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 17 — Luther "Red" Harvel recently signed a contract to manage the Oklahoma City baseball club of the Texas League again next season. The appointment was announced by Jack Holland, owner of the club. Harvel tried his hand at managing the team late in the 1933 season and did so well that Holland decided to give him another chance, despite a rather lean season.

Six Games on Schedule

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Nov. 17 (AP)—Six football games for 1934 have been approved by the West Virginia University athletic board. They are: Sept. 22—West Virginia Wesleyan; 28—Duquesne at Pittsburgh (night game); Oct. 6—Pittsburgh; 13—Washington and Lee at Charleston; 27—Davis and Elkins; Nov. 3—Ohio University at Parkersburg. Four additional games are expected to be added to the schedule.

Spencer For Grantham

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The New York Giants yesterday traded Glenn Spencer, a relief pitcher, to the Cincinnati Reds for George Grantham, veteran utility infielder. No cash was involved according to officials of the New York club. Spencer did most of his work as a relief man last season, while Grantham played both second and first bases for the Reds.

Phillies to Try Ruble

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Phillies of the National League today announced the purchase on trial of Outfielder W. Arthur Ruble from the Minneapolis American Association Club. If he is retained after next May 1, cash or players will be sent to Minneapolis. Ruble, who is 29, led the association in batting in 1932 with .376, and turned in an average of .300 last season.

'Aid the Offense' Movement Gaining on the Pacific Coast

Many and Varied Are Proposals Made by College Football Coaches and Officials

By the Associated Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17—The "aid the offense" movement gained momentum yesterday in far western football circles, as leading coaches came forward with suggestions ranging from increasing the size of the gridiron to elimination of the touchback rule on a pass falling incomplete in the end zone.

Edward P. ("Slip") Madigan of St. Mary's Gaels proposed enlarging the gridirons.

"Widen the field from 160 feet to 190 feet," he suggested. "Then make the end zone 20 yards deep instead of 10 yards. That will give offensive teams plenty of room to roam and at the goal-line the defense won't be able to mass up so much.

"A deeper end zone will make them scatter more to protect against a pass. I'd like to see the goal posts brought back to the goal line if some bright fellow could work out an overhead arrangement to do away with sticking the posts into the ground."

Suggesting it might "even matters up a bit," Howard Jones of Southern California said he favored giving an offensive team five downs to make 10 yards when the ball reached the ground within the 20-yard line. Inside the 20-yard mark, he pointed out, it was necessarily more difficult to score because the defense could mass more closely.

Opposed to Jones's idea was Amos Alonzo Stagg of College of Pacific. Stagg, a member of the national rules committee, declared the "five down" idea has been before the rules committee in the past and rejected.

In Stagg's opinion, increasing the downs "would change the strategy of the game, and that is not necessary. We have a good game now and we don't know how far-reaching a change of that kind would be. It would take away a great deal from football by eliminating thrilling goal-line defenses"

"Give us the right to throw forward passes any place from behind the line of scrimmage instead of five yards back and the game will be wide open enough to suit anybody," declared Claude (Tiny) Thornhill of Stanford. "I'd also like to see that dead ball rule on a carrier slipping to one knee revised to make it applicable only in a zone 10 yards on either side of the scrimmage line."

J. R. Klawans, former president of the Pacific Coast Football Officials Association, said:

"Eliminate the touchback rule that gives the ball to the defense of an incomplete pass grounded in the end zone and instead, call it an incomplete pass with the offensive team retaining the ball. It would encourage passing. As it is now the defense gets the best of it on the touchback rule."

A rule compelling the defensive team to play a certain number of men on the line would please Maurice (Clipper) Smith of Santa Clara. "Make it arbitrary they have, five, six or seven men on the line when the ball is snapped and the offense will be able to chart a play with a reasonable degree of success assured."

Coach Jimmy Phelan of Washington said he favored a change to aid the offense through permitting forward passes at the line of scrimmage instead of five yards back. He pointed out it would make a pass possible at the start of a running play. He opposed a return of the old fumble rule on grounds "capitalization of mistakes does not create offenses."

Laurence (Spud) Ewis of University of San Francisco concurred in the idea of deepening the end zones. He said he thought a 15-yard end zone instead of the present 10 yards would make the play at the goal line "a more even affair, rather than all in favor of the defense as it is now."

Leading Seeded Players Advance To Round of Four

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Form, as shown last year, came through to the semifinal round of the national fall scratch squash tennis tournament at the Columbia University Club yesterday, when the four leading seeded players all emerged victorious over the opposition of the newer stars who had been so successful recently. Milton Baron, three; Edward G. McLaughlin, six; Frank R. Hanson Jr. seven, and Frank Barry Ryan Jr., eight, will play in the semifinal round this afternoon, with Baron opposing Hanson, and Ryan, who has shown high class tennis this season, encountering McLaughlin. All the survivors won in straight games.

The victory of McLaughlin was the most sensational, as his opponent, Leonard S. Green, has a victory over R. B. Haines, No. 2 in the ranking, to his credit. But McLaughlin outplayed the City Athletic Club star all the way, to win at 15—10, 15—10.

Baron halted the Class B champion of 1933, Sefton Tranter of the New York Athletic Club, in brilliant style, winning at 15—8, 15—2. Ryan, also playing better squash than he has hitherto shown, terminated the hopes of R. Mason Kirkland, 15—12, 15—7, and the other winner was Frank R. Hanson Jr., of the home club, who eliminated Arnold Wood Jr. of the Princeton Club, president of the national asssociation, 15—12, 15—8. The summary:

National Fall Scratch Tournament—Fourth Round

Milton Baron, City A. C., defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C., 15—8, 15—2.

F. R. Hanson Jr., Columbia U. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—12, 15—8.

Frank Barry Ryan Jr., Yale Club, defeated R. Mason Kirkland, New York Athletic Club, 15—12, 15—7.

Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia University Club, defeated Leonard S. Green, City Athletic Club, 15—10, 15—10.

Hockey Notes

HOCKEY will play an important part in helping the city of Toronto celebrate its one hundredth anniversary in 1934. The Allan Cup finals for the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association championship will take place near the end of March or shortly after that in the Maple Leaf Gardens.

What sport can surpass professional hockey, and particularly the National Hockey League, for alibis? Last spring the Bruins lost to Toronto, because of faulty refereeing, according to many who viewed the game, and now the Toronto Maple Leaf program carries a reference written by Charlie Querrie in which he writes as follows: "A lot of people are still of the opinion that they (N Y. Rangers) are world's champions by grace of a couple of decisions by Referee Cleghorn, in the final series last winter." Some day a victory in an important game of hockey in this league may be earned.

The first official protest against referees to be presented to Frank Patrick, managing director of the league, is reported to have come from N. Y. Americans Their protest is said to be based on a major penalty given Duke Dutkowski by Referee George Mallinson in the Detroit-Americans game recently.

Natural ice for professional hockey in the East is almost a forgotten incident; but the recent postponement of the first two games in the Northern Professional Hockey League because of warm weather is a reminder. Artificial ice is so common nowadays that many of the major-league hockey stars have almost forgotten the feel of natural ice.

Manager Art Ross of the Bruins has appointed Joe Gilmore to manage the Bruin Cubs. Gilmore has been trainer for the team three years and has had wide experience both as player and coach in baseball circles. Myles J. Lane, former Dartmouth hockey and football star, has been appointed team captain and Joe Jerwa and Peggy O'Neil, former Cubs, have returned after a trial with the Bruins. Two years ago Lane was head coach of Boston University football and Gilmore trainer—now Gilmore is coach of a team on which Lane is captain and player. The Cubs make their home début for this season against the Quebec Beavers at the Garden tomorrow night.

C. C. N. Y. Elects Rosner

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Hyman Rosner '35, fullback, has been elected captain of next year's football team at the College of the City of New York, it was announced yesterday after a meeting of the lettermen. The captain-elect succeeds Meyer Kupperburg '34, tackle and fullback.

College Football Result

Texas A. & I. 39, Abilene

Taylor Scores Only Goal as Reds Triumph

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	2	0	1	12	9	4
Providence	1	1	0	2	1	3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	4	2	2
New Haven	0	1	1	1	2	1
Boston	0	0	2	5	10	0

Result Nov. 16

Providence 1, New Haven 0.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 17 (AP)—The Providence Reds triumphed over the New Haven Eagles, 1 to 0, last night, in the first game of the Canadian-American Hockey League season here in Providence. A nice goal by Bobby Taylor with assistance by Leo Murray and Hago Harrington in the fifteenth minute of the second period decided the contest which was played at a fast pace all the way. The Eagles were shorthanded at the time, Buddy Maracle serving time for tripping Taylor.

Providence		New Haven
Hart, lw		rw, Wood
Gaudreault, c		c, Perkins
Giroux, rw		lw, Chouinard
Nichols, ld		rd, McBride
McVicar, rd		ld, J. McCully
Byrne, g		g, Moore

Alternates—Harrington, Murray, B. McCully, Alexandre, Taylor, Lesieur, for Providence: Dunning, Carson, Kinsella, Maracle, Doran, Wilson for New Haven

Score—Providence 1, New Haven 0. Goal—Taylor for Providence. Assists—Harrington and Murray for Providence. Referees—F. A. Synnott and W. T. Halloran. Time—Three 20m. periods.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	3	0	1	12	8	6
Windsor	2	0	1	10	4	4
Syracuse	1	0	1	4	4	2
London	1	0	2	5	9	2
Buffalo	1	0	2	6	8	2
Cleveland	1	0	2	5	9	2

Result Nov. 16

Detroit 4, Buffalo 2.

Olympics Come From Behind

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 17 — After trailing throughout the early part of the game, Detroit Olympics came back strong in the last period to score three goals and gain a 4-to-3 victory over Buffalo Bisons here last night. It was the third-straight triumph at home for the Olympics. Armand and Schultz scored for the Bisons, while Moffatt, Massecar, Starr and Carrigan scored for Detroit. Buffalo was leading 2 to 0 at one stage in the game.

Matsuyama and De Oro Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Kinrey Matsuyama and Alfred De Oro were yesterday's winners in the greater New York three-cushion billiards championship at the Greenleaf Academy, and they have now five victories and two defeats each, with E. Ralph Greenleaf at four victories and one defeat, in the lead. The Japanese defeated Joseph Procita, 40 to 16, in 22 innings in the afternoon, while De Oro had a close battle, with much safety play, before he won from Harry Wakefield, by the margin of one point, 40 to 39, in 67 innings. Matsuyama made a high run of eight, and Wakefield, seven, while De Oro made a run of four, and the best for Procita was three. Greenleaf will play in both matches today, encountering Procita and Wakefield in turn.

Nishimura Wins Titles

OSAKA, Japan, Nov. 17 (AP)—Hideo Nishimura, young Keio University student, today won the national tennis singles title of Japan, defeating a Meiji University student, Jiro Fujikura in the final round, 6—1, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. Nishimura succeeds Ryosuke Nunoi as tittleholder. He defeated Nunoi on his way to the final. Nishimura and Jiro Yamagishi, also of Keio University, took the doubles crown by default from Nunoi and Jiro Sato, the Davis Cup pair and Wimbledon finalists. The triumphs of the young university players was a complete upset as most experts had figured either Sato or Nunoi to win the title.

Van Kempen-Audy Score 54

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 17 (AP)—Guarding an advantage gained in sprints and jams, the teams of Torchy Peden-Henry Lepage and Pete Van Kempen-Jules Audy kept a watchful eye on their rivals today in the third Minneapolis international six-day bicycle race. At 1:30 a. m. today the two teams had covered 121 miles and 8 laps, one lap ahead of Tom Saetta and Fred Ottervaire, in second place. Van Kempen and Audy also led in total points with 54. Louis Rudaz, who lost control of his bicycle last night and crashed into Reggie Fielding, with the resultant spilling of five additional riders, was ruled out of the race. The others were able to resume.

Mrs. Kase Wins in Draw

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 17—Mrs. H. W Kase of Spring Lake, N. J., won the Silver Foils second golf tournament of the season at the Pinehurst Country Club. Mrs. Kase won in the draw after tying with Mrs. E. C. Bliss of Pinehurst. Mrs. Emmet French of Youngstown, Ohio, and Mrs. Joseph K. Love of Johnstown, Penna. All had scores of 49 after selecting the best 12 for the round, six on each nine. Mrs. Bliss won second prize in the draw.

Chicago Stops Ottawa Streak By 2-1 Triumph

Hawks Now Lead Section —N. Y. Rangers Topple Wings From First

National Hockey League Standing
United States Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Chicago	2	1	1	6	6	5
Detroit	2	0	2	11	8	4
Rangers	1	0	2	5	6	2
Boston	0	0	3	3	13	0
Canadian Division						
Toronto	2	0	0	10	4	4
Ottawa	2	0	1	7	4	4
Canadiens	2	0	1	5	4	4
Montreal	1	1	1	7	8	3
Americans	0	2	1	6	9	2

Results Nov. 16

Rangers 2, Detroit 1.
Americans 2, Montreal 2, overtime.
Chicago 2, Ottawa 1.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 17—The Chicago Black Hawks moved into first place in the United States section of the National Hockey League and the Ottawa Senators missed a chance to take first place in the Canadian section when Chicago defeated the locals, 2 to 1, in a fast game here last night. Thompson scored the first goal of the game 46 seconds after the start when he secured a loose puck in front of Beveridge after he had rushed and shot. Less than eight minutes later Shannon, recruit left winger of the Senators, scored his first professional goal on a lone rush. Coulter, on an individual effort, secured the winning goal after seven minutes' play in the second. Chicago played a strong defensive game in the third period. The summary:

Chicago		Ottawa
Thompson, McFadyen, Trudel, lw		rw, Finnigan, D. Roche, Saunders
Gottselig, Romnes, Kendall, c		c, Weiland, Howe, Cox, Cook
Couture, March, Jenkins, Leswick, rw		lw, Touhey, E. Roche, Galbraith, Shannon
Coulter, Conacher, ld		rd, Bowman, Shields
Abel, rd		ld, Leduc, Shields
Gardiner, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Chicago 2, Ottawa 1. Goals—Thompson and Coulter for Chicago: Shannon for Ottawa. Referees—M. J. Rodden, Toronto, and G. J. Mallinson, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Nov. 17—New York Americans played their second tie game in three starts in the National Hockey League last night when they divided the points with the Montreal Maroons as a result of a 2-all tie. The game was slow and uninteresting most of the time and the visitors had an edge on the territorial play, but were turned back by Kerr. He had more saves to his credit in each period than had Worters and his defense was not as sound. There was no score in the first period and each team scored once in the second and third, the visitors evening the count with only three minutes to play. All four goals were individual efforts. The summary:

Montreal		Americans
Ward, Northcott, Duguid, lw		rw, Martin, Patterson, Jackson
Smith, Haynes, Robinson, c		c, Himes, Conn, Picketts
Trottier, Brydson, Kilrea, rw		lw, Gross, McVeigh, Klein
Ayres, Graham, MacKenzie, ld		rd, Dutton, Speyer
Wentworth, Wilcox, rd		ld, Brydge, Dutkowski
Kerr, g		g, Worters

Score—Montreal 2, Americans 2. Goals—Smith 2 for Montreal; Jackson and Patterson for Americans. Referees—J. A. Cleghorn and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Rangers reached their home ice for the first time this season last night, and celebrated the occasion by winning from Detroit Red Wings, 2 to 1. The game was rough and close throughout with two Ranger recruits, Lorne Carr and Jean Pusie, causing a sensation. Carr fits in well on the third line, while Pusie is a defenseman of great promise. The first goal came half way through the first period, after Pusie and Goodfellow had drawn major penalties, and Lewis had previously been sent to the penalty box. The Ranger first line went in and promptly scored, Bun Cook getting the goal of passes from Bill Cook and Boucher. Then Bill scored in turn, with Boucher getting the assist. Detroit got a goal early in the final session, Sorrell to Aurie.

N. Y. Rangers		Detroit
F. Cook, Murdoch, Siebert, lw		rw, Carson, Aurie, Wiseman
Boucher, Dillon, Asmundson, Keeling, c		c, Goodfellow, Voss, Pettinger
W. Cook, Keeling, Carr, Heller, Pusie, rw		lw, Emms, Lewis, Sorrell
Johnson, Pusie, Brennan, ld		rd, Evans, Buswell
Seibert, Brennan, Heller, rd		ld, Young, Foster
Aitkenhead, g		g, Roach

Score—Rangers 2, Detroit 1. Goals—F. Cook, W. Cook for Rangers; Aurie for Detroit. Assists—Boucher 2, W. Cook for Rangers; Sorrell for Detroit. Referees—A. G. Smith and W. J. Stewart, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Pirates and Reds Trade

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds early today announced the trade of "Red" Lucas, veteran pitcher, and Walter Roettger, outfielder, to Pittsburgh for Tony Piet, second baseman, and Adam Comorosky, veteran outfielder, Larry McPhail, who is soon expected to be named president of the Cincinnati club, declined to say whether any money was involved. Piet batted .324 last year. He is 25 years old. In 1932 he was second in stolen bases with 19. Comorosky played regularly in 1931, when he batted .313, but has not been a regular since. Lucas, who won 13 games last season, is 33 years old. Roettger, a heavy hitter, is expected to be used as a pinch-hitter by the Pirates.

Horace Dodge Withdraws

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Horace Dodge, Detroit speedboat pilot, announced his withdrawal from the American Powerboat Association yesterday in a dispute over the proposed use of superchargers in boats competing in the Gold Cup races. Dodge, an advocate of the use of superchargers in the Gold Cup boats for several years, had succeeded in pushing through a provision allowing their use at a recent meeting of the Gold Cup contest board. Yesterday, however, George H. Townsend, president of the American Powerboat Association, declared the new rule illegal and ordered it stricken out.

Galan Comes to Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 17 (AP)—William Walker, vice-president of the Chicago Cubs, announced last night that the club has obtained Second Baseman Augie Galan from the San Francisco club of the Pacific Coast League in a deal involving the Los Angeles club. The Cubs will send Pitcher Le Roy Herrmann and Catcher Gilly Campbell to the Seals, while the Los Angeles club, a Cub subsidiary, will turn Pitcher Win Ballou and Catcher Hugh McMullen over to San Francisco. San Francisco will receive other players and cash, Walker said.

Meet Date Set Back

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 17—In an effort to attract more college athletes, the Southeastern Association track and field championship meet will be staged on the Georgia Tech field here next spring on May 26, after the college meets are over. Heretofore the southeastern event has been held earlier in the spring.

Harvard Club I Team Scores Its Third Clean Sweep

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Class A Team Standing

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club I	3	0	15	0	1.000
Montclair A. C.	2	0	8	2	1.000
Princeton Club I	2	0	6	4	1.000
University Club	2	1	10	5	.667
Yale Club	1	1	6	4	.500
Harvard Club II	1	2	9	6	.333
Downtown A. C.	1	2	5	10	.333
Princeton Club II	1	2	3	12	.333
Union League Club	6	3	1	14	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The Harvard Club champion team scored a other clean sweep in the third round of the Metropolitan squash racquets team championship yesterday, with its greatest rival, Montclair Athletic Club, idle, and now leads the series, without a single individual match scored against it. Union League Club was the victim, on its own courts.

The Princeton Club first team kept pace with it, however, by defeating Downtown Athletic Club, on the courts of the latter, but had a much harder time, losing two of the five matches.

The second team of Harvard Club was another winner, for the first time. It encountered the second team of Princeton Club, and won all five matches on the Princeton Club courts.

Yale Club was the fourth winner, defeating University Club on the courts of the latter, 4 to 1. The summary:

Harvard Club I 5, Union L. C. 0

Beekman Pool, Harvard Club, defeated Howell Van Gerbig, 15—9, 15—4, 15—13.

B. H. Whitbeck Jr., Harvard Club, defeated C. H. Jewett 2d, 15—7, 15—9, 15—11.

G. J. Leness, Harvard Club, defeated G. V. Coe, 15—4, 15—9, 15—12.

A. G. Thacher Jr., Harvard Club, defeated D. K. Keep, 15—10, 15—11, 15—5.

B. W. Morris, Harvard Club, defeated Russmore Patterson, 15—3, 15—7, 15—11.

Harvard Club II 5, Princeton Club II 0

W. C. Peet Jr., Harvard Club, defeated F. C. Reynolds, 15—12, 15—12, 15—1.

I. D. Hall, Harvard Club, defeated J. S. Reynolds, 10—15, 15—10, 15—3, 15—7.

B. N. Everett, Harvard Club, defeated D. B. McElroy, 12—15, 15—10, 15—4, 14—18, 15—8.

L. H. Rouillion, Harvard Club, defeated J. K. Weeks, 15—6, 15—9, 15—7.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated E. F. Beddall, 18—14, 15—11, 15—12.

Yale Club 4, University Club 1

C. W. Gillespie, Yale Club, won from F. T. Smith, by default.

D. J. Nightingale, University Club, defeated R. A. Goodwin, 13—15, 17—16, 13—15, 15—12, 15—6.

G. H. Cox, Yale Club, defeated D. P. Kingsley, 16—17, 15—7, 15—14, 17—16.

A. S. Barker, Yale Club, defeated R. F. DeVoe, 15—7, 12—15, 15—9, 15—9.

P. G. Melville, Yale Club, defeated S. H. Philbin, 9—15, 18—15, 15—9, 15—11.

Princeton Club I 3, Downtown A. C. 2

Earl Goldthorp, Downtown, defeated W. S. Barbour, 15—10, 18—13, 15—10.

F. M. Palmer, Princeton Club, defeated R. E. Fink, 15—10, 15—12, 9—15, 16—14.

Murray Vernon, Downtown, defeated Malcolm MacLeod, 15—18, 15—9, 15—11, 12—15, 15—12.

H. F. Baker, Princeton Club, defeated W. E. Chisholm, 15—12, 15—12, 14—18, 15—12.

D. A. Lowry, Princeton Club, defeated H. W. Putnam, 15—10, 17—16, 15—7.

Niagara Retains Hecker

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—Sheldon J. Hecker, head coach of football at Niagara University for the last five years, signed a new contract recently to continue as mentor of Niagara University elevens. The terms of the new contract were not revealed.

Borotra Comes Back To Win in England

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Jean Borotra of France reappeared in the highest class of singles play when he beat H. W. Austin here recently in the final of the 1933 British covered courts lawn tennis championship.

Last summer, it will be recalled, the acrobatic Basque played only doubles matches at Wimbledon and in the challenge round for the Davis Cup. But he succumbed to the lure of the wood courts at Queen's Club, as so many alleged "veterans" have done before. And his comeback showed him to be as masterly as ever.

The closeness of his deciding match with Austin is shown by the score of 6—3, 5—7, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4. Both men became rattled by the tenseness of the struggle, which reached its climax after four-all in the last set. Borotra, intent upon conserving his energies, had thrown away the fourth set, in which he was led, and was 1—4 down, in the fifth. Then he captured three games in a row. After the heaviest of many falls that he took during the match, he carried the day in a whirlwind of irresistible tennis. It was "fighting Jean" at his best.

The women's final was a long and not particularly enterprising duel of hard-hitting from the baselines. Ultimately, Mrs. M. R. King beat Kathleen E. Stammers by 10—12, 6—1, 6—3. Other results were:

Men's Doubles—G. L. Rogers (Ireland) and V. G. Kirby (South Africa) defeated R. K. Tinkler and C. R. D. Tuckey, 6—3, 6—1, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Women's Doubles—Mrs. L. R. C. Michell and Margaret C. Scriven defeated Kathleen E. Stammers and Miss R. M. Hardwick, 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.

Mixed Doubles—Jean Borotra (France) and Betty M. Nuthall defeated David N. Jones (U. S. A.) and Mrs. W. J. Dyson, 6—4, 8—6.

Hockey Cup Offered In Hobey Baker Memory

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 17 (AP)—A cup in memory of Hobart Amory Hare Baker '14, greatest of Princeton hockey players, has been presented by a group of friends as a trophy for the newly-formed quadrangular hockey league, according to an announcement made last night by Asa S. Bushnell of Princeton, secretary of the league. Members of the league are Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton and Yale.

The cup will be awarded annually to the team winning first place in the league; and a smaller trophy each year will be given permanently to the victorious team. Funds were raised by the Hobey Baker Trophy committee, composed of Princeton graduates, of which Ehrick B. Kilner '14 of New York is chairman.

Baker was captain of both the football and hockey teams while at Princeton. He was killed in an airplane crash in France in December, 1918.

Split Season for N. Y.-P.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 17 (AP)—The New York-Pennsylvania Baseball League for the first time in its history will have a split season in 1934. The plan was approved by league officials at their session here recently. The first half of the season will open May 1 and close July 2, Perry B. Farrell, president of the league, announced. The second half will open July 4 and close Sept. 9.

Milwaukee Pinched for Funds Through Negligent Taxpayers

Inability to Borrow Money or to Pay Current Bills Dims Luster but City Pays Its Interest and Keeps Up Essential Services

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Not so long ago Milwaukee was basking in the sunshine of a coast-to-coast reputation as a model of municipal financial management. Its books showed plenty of cash in the till to pay bills, its credit was excellent. It received praise as one of the best governed of American cities. Its police and judiciary won glories for swift and telling justice to criminals.

Of late, however, Milwaukee's fame for municipal perfection has been considerably dimmed, at least the financial end of the picture has backed out of the spotlight. Payless pay days, inability to meet current bills in cash or to borrow money, and an unsuccessful effort to recall its nationally-known Socialist Mayor, who has headed the city government for 17 years, have come as a climax to its erstwhile distinction.

But notwithstanding its financial struggles, Milwaukee has met all bonded debt and interest payments when due. No debts have been refunded. No material services have been curtailed, including schools. No loans have been made and the city's bonded debt has been reduced $2,901,000. The tax levy for all purposes has been reduced from $26,432,000 in 1930 to $19,965,000 for this year. The assessed valuation has been lowered from $1,016,000,000 to $852,000,000.

With other cities Milwaukee has suffered from nonpayment of taxes The pinch was felt last spring. Cash gave out late in April, when delinquent and deferred taxes amounted to $22,000,000. All available money had been spent, including bond proceeds.

Bonds Didn't Go Well

Instead of issuing scrip, it was decided in June to issue $5,000,000 in four-year 5 per cent city notes, called "baby bonds," secured by an equal amount of tax certificates. City bonds in the municipal amortization fund were replaced by tax certificates to the tune of $3,000,000. The bonds were converted into cash for paying current expenses.

While these expedients were being arranged, revenues did not meet expenses. City orders payable next February could not be cashed as usual and holders had to discount them. By July, pay days for city employees and officials were nearly three months behind.

Planned for sale as an investment, banks refused to buy the "baby bonds" and only a few hundred thousand dollars worth were bought by others. It was decided to use them half and half with cash for pay rolls. Revenues from the state income tax and deferred taxes increased at the half-year mark and in July back pay days were made up to date.

Since July, revenues have barely made it possible to meet pay rolls half in cash. Teachers had to wait a week for their September salaries and there was no assurance when October pay would be received.

Delinquent taxes had shrunk to $15,000,000 by Oct. 1, still they were more than one-third of one year's tax levy. The city has nearly $1,750,000 of city orders outstanding which must be met in February, has spent nearly $5,000,000 in bond funds which must be repaid and has issued a little less than $2,000,000 in the city notes due in 1927. These liabilities are covered by delinquent taxes, but these assets are "frozen."

To Force Collection

The city is taking steps to force collection of delinquent taxes. Revenues outside of property taxes will shrink approximately $1,500,000 next year and budget makers face a problem. Cash will be scarce unless business conditions and tax collections improve.

The movement to recall Mayor Daniel W. Hoan grew out of an organization formed by business interests, principally real estate men, who demanded tax reductions. The Mayor held that while economy should be observed where possible, curtailment of essential public services and reduction of salaries below a 10 per cent cut made effective in August, 1932, would reduce spending power and make unemployment conditions worse. The Mayor's point of view won.

The tax reduction forces submitted, by the initiative, a charter ordinance in November, 1932, limiting the budget and tax levy. This year a demand for further economies was made and, when ignored, recall petitions were circulated charging that the Mayor by his policy of "reckless" and "uncontrolled" expenditures had ruined the city's credit and made it impossible to meet pay rolls.

The petitions with 44,000 signatures came before Judge M. S. Sheridan for certification as to their sufficiency. Testimony showed such irregularities in the signing and notarizing of the petitions that the backers of the movement asked leave to withdraw them. This was refused and the judge held that the number of signers was insufficient due to the irregularities shown and that the charges against the Mayor were too general and not specific enough to warrant a recall election.

Copper Stocks Reduced

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Current estimates state that world stocks of copper were reduced 14,000,000 pounds in October. Stocks in the United States and other parts of North America were out about 16,000,000 pounds, while those in other countries increased 2,000,000 pounds.

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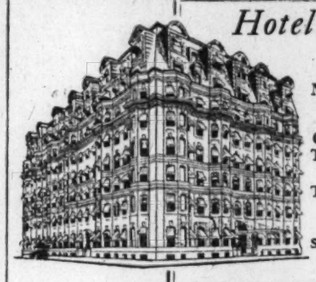

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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL READ THE MONITOR

Manchus to Try Finance Scheme To Aid Farmers

Societies to Be Started to Push Cultivation in Northern Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN, Manchuria—The Manchoukuo Government proposes to improve the agricultural wealth of the country by taking measures to increase the sown area and to introduce a system of agriculture which would get better results.

It proposes to increase the development of tobacco, hemp, ground nuts, castor-oil plant and sugar beet root and so has established experimental fields in the districts of Keshan and Nipang. At the same time it is to increase rice culture in the valleys of the rivers Liohe and Sungari.

Further it is proposed to increase the area under cotton cultivation to 300,000 tsio (one tsio equals 2.45 acres) so that an annual production of 150,000,000 bales of cotton should be obtained (one bale equals 1.33 pounds).

To carry out these proposals it will be necessary to open up special agricultural societies and financial organizations to assist the peasant class with advice, as well as the sowing of grain, and with credit at low rates of interest.

At present 60 per cent of the export of Manchuria consists of beans and their by-products, while in import, foodstuffs occupy up to 18 per cent of the total, tobacco up to 4 per cent, and cotton up to 5 per cent.

Population Grows

There is no doubt that the largest area of land suitable for cultivation is to be found in the Kirin and Tsaiosihar Provinces, where there is still uncultivated land on which several millions of settlers could be placed.

To show the increase of population since 1907, the following table gives data, as published by the East Asiatic Bureau of Economic Research.

Provinces	No. in 1000 persons 1907	1930
Mukden	10.734	14.998
Kirin	4.416	9.076
Tsitsihar	3.947	5.224
Total	16.778	29.198

During the period from 1907 to 1930 the population of the Mukden Province increased by 40 per cent, while in the Kirin Province there was an increase of 200.5 per cent and in Tsitsihar of 300 per cent, and to these figures may be ascribed the rapid rise in the sown area of these districts.

There is no reason to suppose that this increase will go on at the same rate. The influx of Chinese settlers is likely to be considerably decreased. An article in Finance and Commerce of Shanghai, in 1923, says: "As regards the possibilities for Europeans or Japanese to settle in Manchuria and engage in agriculture, there is a definite view on this question that only Koreans can compete with Chinese as agriculturists.

Chinese Preëminence as Producers

"The fact is that the Chinese in Manchuria on a plot of average size, say, five acres, can get 100 bushels of rice per annum from it, and selling this rice at $1.30 a bushel he is able to get a profit, whereas in Japan the self-cost of the rice is $5.60 a bushel."

What refers to rice may be taken for all grain. It is necessary for a European or a Japanese who wishes to settle in Manchuria to bring his living standard down to the level of the Chinese peasant, which is by no means an easy task.

The only grain in which sowings have increased during the past few years was beans. All the others have decreased or fluctuated within very small figures.

The economic situation of the Manchurian villages during the past 10 years has brought rural economy down to a very low state, the yield of the crop from the sown area decreasing annually. Soya beans, with an increase of sown area in 10 years of 91 per cent, show an increase in yield of only 54 per cent. Kaoliang, respectively, shows 38 per cent and 8 per cent.

The peasant population has been so heavily taxed that it has not had money to spare for improving the land. In most cases peasants work on hired land, and not on land which belongs to them.

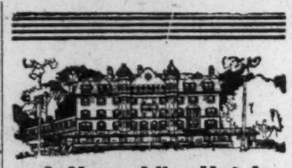
High School Fees Raised in Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—High school fees in Hungary have just been raised, some of them by as much as 175 per cent, because Mr. Balint Homan, Minister of Public Instruction, believes education should be available only to those who can pay for it or can earn it by outstanding ability.

In the latest high school to be opened, pupils are required to pay 110 pengó for a year's instruction. If they show special promise, this sum may be reduced, but only in the case of 2 per cent of the intending scholars may instruction be obtained entirely free of charge.

Mr. Homan says this is all to the good. Free educational opportunities, he says, are not really appreciated. Competition is stimulating, and, he adds, it is just as well to become acquainted with its while at school.



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Financial: Market Quotations

Irregular Trend And Narrow Price Changes Recorded

Mining Shares Undergo Some Selling in Stock Market

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Stocks and staples were inclined to take a breathing spell today, after their sharp spurt of yesterday, but only small portions of the advance generally were yielded under profit-taking sorties.

Although the price of domestic gold was again unchanged, the British pound rallied about 5 cents to $5.31, and French francs recovered .05 of a cent at 6.45 cents. Both, however, gave up most of their gains later. Gold mining shares were a trifle heavy, and a few of the alcohols slipped, but most other equities held to a fractional range. Grains and cotton were a bit easier, as were some of the other commodities. U. S. Government bonds were slightly lower in quiet trading.

Stocks held their ground fairly well in face of heavy selling in metals and some of the alcohols.

The main body of shares narrowly backed and filled with prices ruling slightly mixed in the late dealings.

Oils and industrial specialties improved. Chrysler and Standard Oil of New Jersey gained about a point each. U. S. Steel and American Telephone were steady, while Case and New York Central eased moderately.

U. S. Smelting, National Distillers and McIntyre Porcupine lost 2 to about 6 points.

Transfers approximated 2,250,000 shares.

While rumors of an embargo on the export of capital, near-by dollar stabilization and a possible statement from the President on "sound" money were widely discussed in Wall Street, many stock market operators were inclined to pursue a cautious policy in view of the somewhat confused monetary outlook.

Stem Capital Flight

Foreign exchange bankers, although not officially notified by the Government that heavy transfers of capital to London through purchases of foreign securities must be stopped, indicated that they had been warned, unofficially, that every exchange transaction would be more closely scrutinized than heretofore and that only obvious commercial dealings would be permitted. Without the issuance of any official embargo, it was said, the tightening of exchange restrictions would do much to stem the capital flight.

Financial circles had understood that, owing to the leave of absence taken by Secretary of the Treasury Woodin, the monetary statement which the Secretary of the Treasury had announced he would make late this week would be made by the President. Official quarters at Washington, however, reported they knew nothing of any forthcoming Executive statement.

In the face of recent heavy liquidation of government bonds, financial quarters were rather surprised to note, in the report of the Federal Reserve System for the week ended Wednesday, that the reserve banks had purchased only $1,500,000 of additional federal obligations during the period. It had been generally believed that the system had been supporting the market. The low total of the reserve's purchases however, was said to indicate considerable public investment buying at the low levels.

A decline in freight car loadings for the week ended Nov. 11, of 30,109 from the preceding week was a little more than seasonal, but was not altogether unexpected by followers of rail equities. Total loadings for the week amounted to 577,676, which exceeded the like 1932 week by 40,989.

Government Bonds Easy

A slightly better tone prevailed in some sections of the bond market today, although U. S. Government securities were out of step with the improvement.

The federal list, fairly steady at the start, resumed its familiar sagging trend before the end of the first hour and by noon showed losses ranging from 1-32 to 15-32 of a point. Selling pressure in the group was lighter with a first hour volume of less than $1,000,000 compared with more than $4,000,000 during the like period yesterday. Turnover was also smaller in other divisions.

Some of the recently hard pressed secondary loans rallied to the extent of a point or so. Prime corporation issues were a bit soft here and there, but generally in better form than they had shown in recent sessions. Foreign issues were irregular, with wide movements on both sides in British and French obligations.

A more active buying interest in conjunction with a drying up of offerings resulted in fair sized advances in some loans of the Baltimore & Ohio, Allegheny Corporation, Erie, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Warner Bros., Armour & Co., Columbia Gas & Electric, International Telephone, North American Co., and Postal Telegraph.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Chg Net
December	.90⅞	.91¼	.84½	.89½	—.01⅞
May	.94¼	.94⅞	.92½	.92⅝	—.02⅛
July	.93	.93	.90⅝	.91	—.01½
	Corn				
December	.48½	.48⅞	.47½	.47⅝	—.01
May	.55⅛	.55⅝	.53⅞	.54⅜	— ⅛
July	.57⅛	.57½	.55¾	.56½	— ⅝
	Oats				
December	.35⅛	.35¾	.34½	.34⅞	— ⅝
May	.39	.39⅛	.38	.38¼	— ¾
July	.38	.38¾	.37⅜	.37½	— ¾
	Lard				
December	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	+.18

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.65¼	.63⅞	.64	—.01¼
December	.69	.67⅝	.68	— ¾
May	.70	.68⅞	.69¼	— ¾

Wool Top Futures	Open	Last	Net Chg
December	103.80	104.00	—1.00
January	104.20	104.30	— .70
March	106.00	105.00	
May	106.00	105.00	—1.20
July	106.00	105.00	—1.40

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.17	Last Nov.16
40½	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	32	32	32	
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	3500	8¾	8½	8½	8½
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	2400	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	600	9⅛	9	9	9¼
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	6⅜	6	6	
11¾	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
112	47½	3.50	Air Reduction	3400	107	105¼	105¼	106⅜
4	½	..	Airway Elec App	1000	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
33	11⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	24100	24	22¼	23	24½
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	1800	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	8¼	8	8	8
145½	20¾	6§	Allied Chem	6600	142½	138	139	140
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	9800	20	19⅛	19¼	19¾
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	15	15	15	15
9¼	⅞	..	Amal Leather	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	
47	18½	2	Amerada	6300	57⅝	46	46¾	46⅜
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	25¾	23½	23½	25½
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	900	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
99¾	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	38½	38½	38½	40
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	4800	11½	11	11	11¼
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	29	29	29	29½
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	15400	95¾	93½	93½	94¼
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122½
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	2500	25½	23¼	23½	25
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	4800	52¼	49¼	49¼	52
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am ¾ For Pow	11400	11⅛	10	10⅜	11
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For pow pf	1600	25½	23	23	24¼
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	500	17¾	176	17½	17½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	14¼	12¾	12¾	14¾
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1200	18¼	18¾	17¾	18½
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	400	9½	9	9	9¼
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	35	35	35	35⅞
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1100	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
15⅜	4¼	..	Am International	1600	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
3⅞	1¼	..	Am La France	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
39⅛	6⅞	..	Am Locomotive	400	27⅝	27½	27⅞	27⅝
63	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	45	45	45	46¾
6	1	..	Am Mach & Met	500	4	4	4	
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	9200	22⅜	20¼	20¼	22⅜
18⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	5900	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7⅜
41½	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	600	17	16	16	16
16	3	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	900	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	19800	13½	13	13	13¼
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	5800	18¼	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	400	38	37	37	36
26¾	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	60	18¾	17⅝	17⅝	17¼
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	49800	48⅞	46	46½	49
93	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	89¾	88½	89¾	88¾
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Foun	1900	18¾	18	18	18½
85	37⅜	2	Am Steel F pf	100	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
44—	30	2½¶	Am Stores	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4400	58⅞	58	58	57⅞
134⅜	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	19400	122¼	119⅞	119⅝	120⅞
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	3300	19	17¼	17¼	18¼
80	35	6	Am Wat Pwr pf	500	60½	60	60	60½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	3800	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	2900	54¾	53½	53½	54⅞
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1900	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7¾
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	42400	16⅜	15½	15½	16⅜
11⅝	4⅛	..	Anaconda Wire	800	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1900	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	20¼
90	41¼	6½	Anchor Cap pf	30	86	85⅛	85⅝	87
29¼	9¾	*1	Archer Daniels	400	27⅛	27	27	26¾
7¾	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	2800	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	900	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1200	44⅞	40	40	44⅜
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	500	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	13¾	13	13⅜	13¼
51¾	15	..	Assc Dry G 2pf	200	46	45	45	46
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	19400	48	46½	47	47¼
79¾	26	3	Atchison pf	600	55	53½	53½	55
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	2100	32½	31⅝	31⅝	31
31⅞	12?	1	Atl Refining	19400	32½	31¼	31⅝	31
39½	9	..	Atlas Powder	1900	32½	31	31	31
31½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	1500	31½	31½	31⅜	31
84½	31	2	Auburn Auto	2200	44¾	43	43	43¾
9⅝	4½	..	Austin Nichols	100	8	8	8	8½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	6200	8½	8	8	8⅜
			—B—					
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	6500	12⅜	11⅜	11⅝	12
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10600	24½	23⅛	23½	23⅞
38¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	900	24¼	24	24	23½
110	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	96
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
24½	5⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	30	18	18	18	
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	20400	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	400	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
70½	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	56	56	56	
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1100	9¾	8⅝	8⅝	9½
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	14	14	14	14
21¼	6⅜	..	Bendix Aviation	8400	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15½
3⅜	1	1	Best & Co	900	28½	28	28	28½
49¼	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	15400	33½	31⅝	31⅝	32¼
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	500	51⅞	48	48	51½
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1900	12	11¾	11¾	11½
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	3900	48⅞	47½	47½	48⅜
37⅜	18	1.60	Borden	4100	23⅜	22	22	23⅜
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	1400	16⅞	16¼	16¼	16½
30	6	..	Boston & Maine	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	
14⅜	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	2100	9⅞	9¼	9⅜	9⅜
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	3300	29½	27½	28	28
88½	62	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	62	61½	61½	62⅝
53⅞	28½	3	*Brown Shoe	200	48⅝	48¼	48¼	48
2⅝	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	6⅛	6⅛	6¾	6½
19⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10	9½	9¾	9⅝
9⅜	¾	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	60	22	21⅞	22	21⅝
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	3⅜	3½	3½	3¼
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	1500	8½	7¾	8⅛	7½
5	⅝	..	Bulova Watch	100	3	3	3	
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	2600	15¾	15⅛	15½	15¼
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	200	4	4	4	
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
2⅞	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1500	25	24	24	24¾
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1900	22⅜	21¾	21¾	22⅜
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	400	1⅜	1	1⅛	1⅛
16¼	½	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	7	7	7	7⅛
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	5⅜	5	5	5⅜
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	3300	28⅞	27¼	27¼	27⅞
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	21600	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12⅞
35½	14	1¶	Cannon Mills	200	29½	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
12½	4¼	..	Capital Admin	500	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅜
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	25400	75½	72½	72⅝	74
86¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	60	67	65¾	65⅞	67
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3500	23½	22¾	22⅞	23
4⅜	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	200	1½	1½	1½	
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	28600	45¾	43⅞	44	45⅞
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	200	31	31	31	29⅝
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	31000	40	37¼	37½	40
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	34¼	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	5600	41¼	40¼	40½	40¼
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	200	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7¼	6½	6½	
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil &St P	1900	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	9400	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¼
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'Western	250	8⅝	8	8	8¼
34¾	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	500	15	14	14	13
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1200	8¾	8	8¼	8⅜
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	18	18	18	
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	700	4⅜	4	4	4
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
19½	3⅛	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	6½	6	6½	6½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	21	20¾	20¾	21½
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	400	4⅜	4	4⅛	4
52⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	149700	47⅜	46⅛	46¼	46⅛
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	1800	18	17½	17½	17¾
72	45	6½*	City Ice & F pf	5000	68½	68	68	68
⅜	¼	..	City Stores	500	1	1	1	
100	90	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	10	93	93	93	
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4200	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13½
26	2	..	Collins & Aikman	3800	18¾	18	18	18⅜
17⅝	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	5⅛
54	13	..	Colo F & I pf	20	16	16	16	
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	160	25½	25	25½	25
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	310	21½	20	21⅛	
28½	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	14700	11⅝	10½	10⅝	11⅛
83	55	6	Columbia G pf A	400	56¼	55	55	56
74½	40	5	Colum G pf B	10	50	50	50	
27¾	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	1000	23½	22	23½	23½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	3900	62½	60	60	60¾
19	4	..	Comm Credit	300	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	14¾
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	34¾	34⅛	34⅛	33⅝
57½	18	.60	Comm Solvents	29800	34⅞	32¾	32¾	33½
6⅛	1⅜	..	Commwlth & So	38400	2	1⅞	2	2
60½	21	6	Comwlth &S 6pf	700	26¼	25	25	26⅜
27⅜	7⅜	1	Congolelm Nairn	3200	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24¼
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3	3	3	3½
14¾	3⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	800	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
64½	36⅞	3	Consol Gas	12800	38⅜	37	37	37⅜
99	82¾	5	Consol Gas pf	300	85½	83½	82½	83
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	300	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	53600	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	800	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
10½	1⅜	..	Container A	700	7	6¾	6¾	7
4½	¼	..	Container B	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
18½	3	..	Cont Baking A	1000	10¼	10	10	10½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
70	35¼	2½	Cont Can	3300	70⅞	69½	69¼	70
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	9	9	9	9⅛
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	25½	24¾	25	25
4	1	..	Cont Motors	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅝	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	29300	19¼	18⅝	18¾	18¾
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	8200	73¼	71	71⅝	72
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	400	4	3¾	4	3¾
39½	23	2¶	Cream of Wheat	900	29¼	28½	29¼	28½
14⅜	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	200	10	10	10	10
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	3400	37	36	36	36
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	900	4¼	4	4	4½
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	700	19	18	1	8 18½
38	18	1.60	Crucible Steel pf	100	34	34	34	34½
4⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	1½	1¼	1¼	1⅜
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	500	40¾	40	40	40½
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishng	100	16	16	16	16
66	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	300	40½	40	40	40½
4⅜	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	2800	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
8	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	1000	6	5¾	5½	5¾
			—D—					
8¾	1⅜	..	Davega St	200	8	8	8	7⅝
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	10800	33⅜	31¾	32	32⅝
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	2400	53⅞	51	51	53
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	8900	25¾	23⅜	23⅝	24⅜
19⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	57	57	57	57
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	30½	30½	30½	
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	2100	28	27¼	27½	26⅜
31	26½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	29	28¾	29	
39½	12	1.20	Dome Mines	18200	36¼	34⅜	34⅝	37
26⅜	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	4500	24⅜	23½	23½	24
18¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	1900	14⅜	14½	14⅛	14¾
85¾	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	32800	86	83½	84	85½
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	110	109⅞	110	
28⅜	9½	1	Duplan Silk	200	16	15¼	15¼	16
			—E—					
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1500	73¾	72¼	73	73
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	400	11⅞	11¾	11¾	11¾
5½	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	1700	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	1¾
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3800	16⅞	16	16	16½
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	1900	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	4½
15⅜	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2700	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅜
32¾	6½	..	El Pw & L 6% pf	400	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
54	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	600	44⅝	44	44	44
4	1⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	300	1½	1½	1⅝	
62⅞	26	3	Endicott Johnson	200	50	50	50	
14⅜	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Bld	1600	10	9⅝	10	9⅝
25⅝	3⅜	..	Erie RR	1900	16¼	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
18¼	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	2400	9¾	9	9	9¾
7½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
11½	4	¼	Exchange Buffet	120	4½	4	4	
			—F—					
11¼	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	7½	7½	7½	
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	42	42	42	41½
103	15	..	Fed Min & Sm	200	98	98	98	98½
4⅞	¾	..	Fed Screw W	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6¼	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	25½	25	25	24¼
24⅞	6½	..	Kan C South	300	11	10½	11	11
34½	12	..	Kan C South pf	200	15	15	15	15
8	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	1300	3¼	3	3	3½
15⅜	3½	..	Kelvinator Corp	4300	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11¼
73	30	6	Kendall Co pf	100	56½	56½	56½	
26	7⅜	..	Kennecott Cop	38900	23½	22¼	22¼	23⅜
6¼	1	..	Kinney & Co	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
16⅞	5½	.80	Kresge	4400	13¾	12⅞	13⅛	13
7¾	1	..	Kresge Dept S	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
44¼	27	1¶	Kress Co	100	32½	32½	32½	31½
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	5300	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛
			—L—					
61	37½	5	Laclede Gas pf	50	45	45	45	
10½	3	..	Lane Bryant	30	4¼	4½	4½	
12⅜	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8½
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	300	14	13	13	13½
78	34	3½	Lehigh2P Cem pf	100	77	77	77	
6⅜	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	3	3	3	3
12	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
27¾	8⅜	..	Lehigh Val RR	1700	15	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
79⅜	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	1300	70	68¼	68¼	70
22½	15¾	1.60	Life Saver	400	18½	17½	17½	18
37⅝	14¾	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	21000	31¾	30¾	30¾	31¼
31¾	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	27½	27⅜	27½	
19¾	6¾	.40	Link-Belt	300	13	13	13⅛	
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	1300	26⅜	25¼	25¼	26⅜
36½	8½	1	Loew's Inc	3100	31⅜	29½	29½	31
4¼	1¾	..	Loft Inc	100	2¼	2	2¼	2⅛
1½	½	..	Long Bell Lum A	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	300	41¾	41	41	40¾
120	113½	7	Loose-Wiles pf	20	116	116	116	
25¾	13⅞	1¾	Louisville G&E A	100	15

Financial: News and Comment

Roosevelt Policy Is Meeting With Growing Criticism

Jordan Says Confidence in Currency Gone and Enterprise Paralyzed

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—With the dollar plunging to new lows on foreign exchange markets, criticism of President Roosevelt's recovery policies and gold embargo is mounting here.

Buttressed by cable reports from Europe describing the uneasiness and apprehension which the United States financial policy is occasioning in London and on the Continent, authorities in economics, industry and finance here are voicing their misgivings with increasing frequency and emphasis.

Simultaneously with sharp and extensive criticism of the National Recovery Administration by speakers at a meeting of the National Founders' Association held behind closed doors Wednesday, Dr. Walter E. Spahr, chairman of the department of economics at the New York University School of Commerce, speaking at a meeting at the Young Men's Christian Association, scored the "commodity dollar" theories of Prof. George F. Warren, one of President Roosevelt's financial advisers, and deplored that there was no provision by which recall of an adviser of the President can be forced by popular demand.

Morgan Move Significant

Another indication of the apprehension that is gaining ground in the strongholds of finance was seen by persons close to the situation in the announcement by J. P. Morgan & Co. that the American Securities Investing Corporation had called for redemption on Dec. 1, at 105 and interest, $28,020,000 principal amount of its outstanding five year debentures.

Although sponsors of the corporation declined to give any reasons for liquidating 80 per cent of its portfolio, in high financial circles the move was taken as reflecting a feeling that the United States currency was being manipulated in such a way as to bring its soundness into question. It was also recalled that, in case of inflation, bonds would probably repeat the trends they took in previous inflationary periods, when they fared poorly.

Declaring that the time has come for interpretative and critical analysis of the Administration's policies and for "constructive suggestions for the guidance of Congress in securing their prompt modification and improvement," Mr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, speaking before a closed meeting of the National Founders' Association, asserted that the national recovery program had brought about "practical paralysis of private business initiative, enterprise and investment."

Recovery Subordinated

This situation had arisen as a result of the destruction of confidence in the currency and in the security of private property and investment, increasing anxiety regarding the radical purposes of administration policies and fear of increasingly arbitrary interference of labor organizations in business management with the sanction and support of the Government, Mr. Jordan declared.

The removal of these deterring influences would be the most powerful force making for resumption of the recovery process, although it would not alone meet the full requirement of permanent recovery, he asserted.

Charging that the Administration had subordinated the question of recovery to "considerations of radical reconstruction of our economic system, according to the academic ideas of a special sect of economic theorists with which it happened to associate itself," Mr. Jordan continued:

"At the outset we ought clearly to understand that the idea that any specific policies of the Administration, or any legislative measures applying those policies, have been primarily responsible for the improvement in prices, employment and production in this country since March is a delusion which will not stand scientific statistical or economic analysis.

Confidence Destroyed

"There is no doubt that some part of the increase in employment since March has been the direct effort of the blanket code and the industrial codes, but how much it is impossible for anyone to say, because the influence of these specific factors cannot be segregated from other general influences. It is, however, clear, definite and precise to assert that since these measures have come into general application the improvement in business activity, production, prices and employment has stopped.

"Under the pressure of the codes the number of persons employed has been forward despite the decline in volume of production and business activity since August, but during October employment itself has ceased to increase and is probably now on the decline.

"In applying its policies under its assumed mandate from the electorate, the officers of the Administration by their acts and expressions have destroyed the confidence of the business community in the security of private property, and paralyzed economic initiative and constructive enterprise of American citizens."

In view of these conditions, Mr. Jordan held, the Administration should cease its efforts to deliberately depreciate the exchange value of the dollar, put its emphasis on speeding up normal recovery through encouragement of private enterprise, immediately suspend the blanket code and reorganize the National Labor Board so as to strengthen the representation on it of employers, assigning the chairmanship to a non-political and non-governmental officeholder.

Criticizes NRA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Virgil Jordan
President of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Foreign Buying Of U. S. Securities Has Sharp Upturn

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (AP)—Wall Street has noticed in the last day or two a sudden reappearance of foreign buying in American securities.

While a trickle of funds back in this direction, after the substantial outflow of recent weeks, may seem inconsistent, Wall Street experts say there are very good reasons for it.

In the first place, American securities have become very much cheaper in terms of foreign currencies. A share of stock in an American company quoted in New York a month ago around $100 would have cost a Frenchman a little over 1800 francs, as the French franc was then worth around 5½ cents. If the same American share were selling for about the same price yesterday, however, with the French franc around 6½ cents, the Frenchman could have bought it for about 1540 francs.

Some banking quarters in Wall Street have also reported that certain British interests have started to expand their balances with New York banks, after drawing them down sharply in past weeks.

Insofar as is known here, it is believed that this has been done on the theory that the dollar may be stabilized sometime soon, and when it is, there will be a huge flow of fugitive funds from London back to New York, sharply depressing the ratio of the pound sterling to the dollar.

Expectation of stabilization, at least of a tentative nature, in the comparatively near future, appears to be based on the fact that the dollar has already depreciated approximately 40 per cent, in relation to other currencies, and the President was authorized by the last session of Congress to cut its gold value to a maximum of only 50 per cent.

Reserve System's Bond Purchasing Campaign Ceases

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The government bond-buying campaign carried on for the last six months by the Federal Reserve System practically came to an end in the week ended Wednesday. The bank statements published today show that only $1,501,000 of government bonds were bought, and this increase is believed to represent just the usual shifting about in the system's $2,432,000,000 portfolio of these securities.

Excess member bank reserves increased to a total of about $800,000,000 for the week. The explanation given for the cessation of the system's open-market operations is that excess member bank reserves are now so high—a record for all time—that no further buying is needed to expand them.

Member bank reserve balances advanced $67,000,000 to a total of $2,645,000,000. Currency circulation dropped $19,000,000, and member bank indebtedness to the system declined $824,000 to a new low mark.

Member banks of the Federal Reserve in New York City bought no government securities during the week despite the drop in their prices. Other investments for these member banks rose $11,000,000.

Warns Against Buyers Of Worthless Securities

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—The National Better Business Bureau, Inc. issues a warning agains' swindlers who offer to buy worthless securities for cash, but which is really a scheme to sell real estate at greatly inflated values. It cites the case as follows:

"Purporting to represent a syndicate desirous of obtaining control of a certain number of shares in the defunct company, the disguised real estate salesman approaches the stockholder and leads him to believe that he may salvage something of his previous losses. He is persuaded to sign what is represented as an authorization to the syndicate to sell the stock at an agreed price but what is actually a contract to purchase real estate.

"On his second visit the salesman declares that the syndicate is willing to purchase the stock but cannot pay cash immediately. The victim is told, however, that the syndicate will give him lots in a real estate development if he will pay an additional amount of cash and that in a short time these lots will be taken off his hands at a price equivalent to the cash deposit and the allowance for the securities.

"Sometimes a so-called repurchase bond is given to clinch the deal. What the former holder of worthless securities has actually done is to pay cash for real estate at grossly inflated values."

Wholesale Prices Near High Point Of Current Year

Within ½ of 1 P. C. of Sept. 23 Figure—Now 19 P. C. Above Low

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (AP)—The Labor Department said its index of wholesale prices again moved upward during the week ended Nov. 11

The index number was given as 71.2, compared with 70.9 for the week of Nov. 4. The year 1926 is used as 100.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics said the upturn was widely scattered through all divisions of commodities, eight of 10 major groups advancing.

"Present wholesale prices" Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics said, "are within one half of one per cent of the extreme high which was reached during the week of Sept. 23 when the index number was 71.5.

"The present index is 19½ per cent above the low point which was reached during the week of March 4 when the index number stood at 59.6.

"Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago when the index number was 64 the present index shows an increase of more than 11 per cent during the 12 months."

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 — Retail prices in October recorded a rise of 1.2 per cent compared with September, which is the smallest gain in the present upturn, according to the Fairchild Retail Price Index published today. The November 1 index shows an increase of 18.8 per cent as compared with Nov. 1, 1932 and also represents a gain of 25.5 per cent from the 1933 low.

The largest increase in retail prices occurred in August when the index went up 8.4 per cent contrasted with July. September's gain dropped to 4.2 per cent from the month preceding. The upturn in prices took place last May when the index showed an increase of 1.4 per cent compared with April

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Continued advances in the Government's offering price for gold, accompanied by further daily reductions in the value of the dollar, in relation to foreign currencies, to the lowest point in 60 years, caused a revival of buying interest in speculative commodities during the past week says Dun & Bryadstreet, Inc. Farm products were benefited also by federal relief purchases and by reports of severe frosts in some sections.

Accordingly, the weekly compilation of wholesale prices, made a much better showing than in the week previous. Only nine declines were reported in the present week, the smallest number since the second week of June, comparing with 23 the week before and 12 in the like week of last year. The number of advances jumped from 24 in the preceding week to 40 for the current week, while a year ago there were only 26.

Best Export Trade In 34 Months Is Shown by Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 17—The highest export trade for 34 months was enjoyed in October, when Canadian domestic exports were valued at $60,213,729. Re-exports of foreign produce added $546,256 to this value. Imports valued at $41,089,424 made the best showing for 18 months.

An impressive feature of this upward jump in export business was the fac that it was accomplished without the usual heavy autumn shipments of wheat. The 34-month recor was accomplished in the face of wheat shipments 17,000,000 bushels lighter than a year ago. The gain in export business was most marked in fish, meats, lumber, woodpulp, copper and nickel Exports of the last-named commodity have been little short of sensational.

Encouraging gains in federal revenues are also evident in the October statement released the middle of this week. Further improvement in receipts from excise taxes have now about wiped out the losses sustained duri g the early months of the fiscal year.

Canadian provinces and municipalities are finding the lowered value of the American dollar little short of a gift. Now they are able to buy their exchange at par or better, thus releasing considerable sums for other purposes.

American Newsprint Mills Increase Sales in China

WASHINGTON—That west coast paper mills, both in Canada and the United States, have increased their sales of common paper and newsprint in China during recent months is revealed in a report to the Commerce Department from its Shanghai office.

Common printing and newsprint accounted for about 20 per cent of the more than $8,000,000 worth of paper imported into Shanghai in the first eight months of the current year. Canada, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, and Austria were the chief sources of origin, with the United States participating to the extent of 7 per cent in this trade. Canada's share of the total in this period was approximately 27 per cent.

In the last few months, the report points out, Scandinavian countries and Germany have figured less prominently in China's imports of paper and the United States and Canada have made notable gains, particularly in newsprint.

Says Big Textile Price Rise Not Caused by Manufacturer

Industrial Engineer Claims Industry Not Getting Fair Share of Advance—Points to Many Hands Through Which Goods Pass on Way to Consumer

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 17—Cost figures refuting the assumption that higher retail prices for cotton merchandise are attributable to unreasonable advances by the cotton textile industry, manufacturers, and retailers were presented today by Ralph E. Loper, industrial engineer, in an address before the annual meeting of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, Inc. Mr. Loper emphasized that before the products of cotton textile mills reach the public, they usually pass through four or five other manufacturing and distributing channels, all of which are under codes, and have increased costs under the NRA, which must be paid by the ultimate consumer. He referred specifically to increased costs in finishing plants and for converters, garment manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers.

Mr. Loper presented Nov. 10 prices for a group of standard yarns and fabrics showing that the cotton textile industry as a whole is now earning only a small part of the depreciation on its plant and nothing whatever toward interest on its investment. Illustrating cotton apparel prices, he mentioned a denim apron overall which sold at wholesale a year ago for $12 a dozen. This year, labor and cutting costs in the plant have increased 31 per cent, and cost of materials and trim has advanced 93 per cent. The present wholesale price of $17 a dozen, Mr. Loper said leaves the manufacturer 29 cents per dozen less than he received a year ago. These overalls now rtail at $1.75 to $1.85 each, compared to $2.29 each in 1926 when the wholesale price was $19.80 per dozen.

"Anyone investigating the increase in retail prices," said Mr. Loper, "without taking time to trace the garments to their sources is liable to reach erroneous conclusions, which are unjust to the retailer and to the manufacturer who has tried to maintain fair wages for his operatives."

He cited a well-known broadcloth shirt previously sold at retail during the depression for $1.50 each. The manufacturing costs have increased approximately $3.14 a dozen on this shirt, and the wholesale price has been advanced only $3.50, leaving only three cents a shirt to cover increased selling expenses, administration, and other expenses.

With reference to increased production costs at cotton mills, Mr. Loper stated that labor costs under code operation have risen over 100 per cent in many mills, and the average increase for the cotton textile industry as a whole is 70 per cent. In addition, the cotton processing tax, levied for the benefit of the cotton farmer, has added from 30 to 45 per cent to the cost of the raw cotton used.

"This tax," he said, "is expected to yield between $110,000,000 and $125,000,000 during the cotton year of 1933 and 1934, yet it is spoken of as being unimportant to the ultimate consumer, amounting to less than 8 cents on a sheet, 8¼ cents on overalls, and a trifle over 1 cent a yard on unbleached muslin. Actually this tax will collect from consumers in one year more than the combined net profits of the cotton textile industry during the best year it has had since the World War."

A careful study of income tax returns and published mill statements covering the past 10 years, Mr. Loper said, indicates that the net deficit of cotton mills in that period was more than $100,000,000 after payment of income taxes.

"It is safe to say that textile prices at retail should be about 25 per cent higher by next spring," Mr. Loper added. "The success of the textile codes depends in a large measure upon the acceptance by the public of these higher prices."

The World's Business

Quantity Theory—Roosevelt Style

THE version of the Quantity Theory of Money which apparently has gained President Roosevelt's adherence differs from the one I gave yesterday. It is the one to which Prof. George F. Warren, the Cornell professor who has such a great influence on the President's thought, ties all his ideas. Professor Warren says: *"The price of wheat is the ratio of the supply of wheat and demand for it to the supply of gold and the demand for it."* Wheat of course is simply a designation for any staple commodity. We may dismiss this part of the Warfen equation. It is self-evidently true. President Roosevelt is trying to help prices via this route by reducing supply on the one hand and, on the other, by increasing demand through such means as government purchases for relief. It is the other side of the equation that has puzzled layman and economist alike. Why this stress on gold, instead of money, when the dollar has been detached from gold. Granted the validity of the theory to a certain extent when gold was interchangeable with the dollar, conditions are now much different. We are now in a paper money régime.

* * *

Overemphasizing Gold

In our discussion yesterday *money* took the place occupied in the Warren equation by *gold*. Gold of course is important in the equation when a country is on the gold standard. But, even then, credit money is built up in times of boom with but little regard for the limitations of gold supply. In fact, people become gold-conscious only when they are in a depression; that is, when they begin to doubt the exchangeability of their paper promises to pay gold. However, it seems to me that, in spite of the definition above, Professor Warren is perhaps not thinking at this time in terms of gold. For his purpose Welsh coal might just as well serve his purpose. It is the processes of buying the gold that he is relying upon. To buy gold, the R. F. C., as the President's agent, has to sell dollars and buy pounds or francs. Such a procedure has the effect of cheapening the dollar in terms of pounds and francs. A depreciated dollar was expected to result automatically in higher American prices for American commodities. It hasn't. Till more time has elapsed, however, it is unfair to Professor Warren to show that, save in respect of automatism, the policy has failed. For the present we are interested only in trying to show what this policy has to do with the quantity theory

* * *

Dollar Depreciation

Obviously the depreciation of the dollar in terms of foreign currencies does not add to the *amount* of money in circulation in the United States. It is not the amount of money that interests the President, but its velocity of circulation, which, as was pointed out yesterday, is a factor in boosting prices. Velocity of circulation is the economists phrase for the rate of turnover of money. If a dollar is used 20 times a day, clearly it has the same function as $20. If that rate of turnover slows down to 10 times, then the economic system slows down correspondingly, and prices will have a tendency to fall.

* * *

Velocity of Circulation

In a country with "set" habits, velocity of circulation is an inconspicuous factor. But what country does have "set" economic habits? In spite of Mr. Stanley Baldwin, who recently gave thanks that Britain was not "hysterical," the answer is none. Every country is accustomed to alternating business optimism and business pessimism. During the periods of business confidence, people spend freely; that is, velocity of circulation increases rapidly. In periods of business depression, people hold on to their money, because they are uncertain how long their incomes will last. In certain circumstances they will actually take money entirely out of circulation and hoard it. The United States probably leads the world in economic extremes. When times are good it is a nation of free spenders, in depression, a nation of noarders. For Mr. Baldwin's benefit, one might interject that, in all probability, this is due to the faulty banking system rather than hysteria. Whatever the cause, however, it is true that velocity of circulation is probably more important in the United States as a factor in the short-run price level than in any other country.

* * *

Flight of Confidence

Money is a medium of exchange. When it is stored, or hoarded, it might just as well be withdrawn from the economic system. The United States was a nation of money hoarders when Mr. Roosevelt became President. They were losing faith in material values save currency. In unlinking the dollar from the gold standard, the President disturbed faith in the dollar as a store of value. People began to feel that perhaps their dollars might soon be losing buying power. That is, they seemed to foresee a rise in commodity prices. So there was a flight from money to goods by bargain-hunters. The President has gone ahead with the work of blasting confidence in the currency. But, unlike the experience last spring, *the flight has taken place this time into foreign currencies, as being "safer" not only than the dollar but than American commodities!* People are even selling the bonded obligations of their own Government in order to turn their possessions into foreign money. This is the excitation of fear with such a vengeance that it has become a boomerang. It explains why there hasn't been the same rise in American prices that was promoted last spring on the same invitation.

* * *

Purchasing Power

It is only the monetary method adopted that is provoking justifiable criticism. The President's object, namely, to put up prices, is not only sound but absolutely necessary at this stage of the country's misfortunes. But, recalling our original definition of the quantity theory of money, this can only be done, in so far as money is concerned, by increasing the purchasing medium available to the people. If private initiative cannot do it, then public initiative must.

H. B. E.

Depreciation Of Currency Marked Aid to Australia

Expansion of Credit and Interest Cut Also Help Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A remarkable story attributing Australia's trade recovery during the past two years to depreciation of currency, expansion of credit and reduction of interest, rents, real wages and Government expenditure, is made public here by Lloyd Bank, one of Britain's five leading financial institutions.

The facts are set out in Lloyd's Bank's Monthly Review for November by Prof. Douglas Copland of the University of Melbourne. The action taken was based upon what is known as the "Premier's Plan," a scheme drawn up by a committee of economists and financial experts in April, 1931.

Currency Depreciation

Currency depreciation, Professor Copland says, has given relief to export producers; reductions in wages, interest and rent, has lowered costs of production and brought budget deficits within manageable limits; expansion of credit has stimulated enterprise.

Currency depreciation was brought about by widening the discount of the Australian pound against gold to such an extent that the exporter received 170 Australian pounds for produce that realized only 100 gold pounds. Credit was expanded to the extent of 40 per cent by means of treasury bills issued by the Commonwealth Bank to finance Government deficits and loan works. Real wages were dealt with by means of an Arbitration Court which reduced the Commonwealth basic rate by 30 per cent in three years. Governmental expenditure generally was cut down by over 20 per cent.

The results obtained have been striking. The Commonwealth Bank was enabled to finance deficits and loan works pending the achievements of budget equilibrium and the resumption of normal Government borrowing in the home money market.

Restored Australia's Credit

Professor Copland says, "These adjustments brought quick relief, restored Australia's credit and laid the foundations of economic recovery." He goes on to say: "There are still elements of disequilibrium in the internal price structure; unemployment, though declining, is still above normal, internal investment is not fully restored, and budgets including heavy sinking fund payments, are not completely balanced Those problems will be solved by a continuance of present policy, assisted by a rise in export prices. Fortunately recent months have witnessed a remarkable rise ni wool prices and a general improvement in export prices of 30 per cent. The full effects upon internal conditions will not be apparent for some time. When completed they will have greatly assisted to complete Australia's progress towards healthy economic activity."

In proof of the fact that Australia is now emerging from its serious financial and economic troubles Professor Copland points to remissions in taxation and increases in expenditure for which the current Commonwealth budget has been able to provide.

Professor Copland draws no comparison between the Australian recovery plan and that of the United States. Points of resemblance nevertheless are to be found especially where expansion of the whole structure of currency and credit are concerned.

Venezuela Buying More From U. S. As Dollar Devaluates

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 17 (By U. P.)—President Roosevelt's policy of devaluating the dollar has already resulted in an increase of imports of articles from the United States, and has had a correspondingly unfavorable effect on Venezuelan exports to the northern Republic, according to business men here. The bolivar, Venezuela's unit of currency which has a par value of 19.3 cents, formerly was worth 14.22 cents in American money. Now it has jumped to 22.20 cents and importers are finding it increasingly easier to make their purchases in the United States than in France, England or Germany.

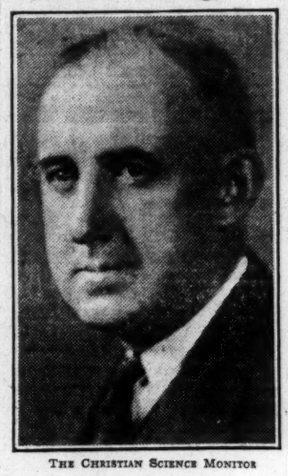
Venezuelan cattle growers, whose products are exported principally to islands in the West Indies using the dollar as a basis for their currency have been hardest hit. They are now anxiously awaiting ratification of a new commercial treaty with Colombia which is intended to encourage exportation of their animals to that neighboring Republic in turn for certain tariff concessions. The treaty has already been approved by the Colombian Congress and is awaiting action by the Venzuelan Government.

New Colombian Budget Goes to Third Reading

BOGOTA, Colombia, Nov. 17 (U. P.)—The new budget, providing 240,000 pesos to pay one-third of the service charges on Colombia's foreign debts, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on third reading yesterday. The remaining two-thirds of the debt will be paid in script, to be amortized in 10 years and paying 4 per cent interest annually meanwhile.

The budget contains an item of 600,000 pesos to meet interest payments on a loan from the City Credit Bank, on condition that the bank reduce its interest rate to 3 per cent. The law approving the budget empowers the Government to negotiate further credits of 10,000,000 pesos for national defense and 3,000,000 pesos to continue the public works program.

Says NRA Making Good



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Raymond Moley
Former Assistant Secretary of State and Editor of the Magazine Today.

Moley Says NRA Making Good And Is Getting Better

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 17 (AP)—The Roosevelt Administration, Raymond Moley, yesterday told the Nebraska State Banker's Association, is "not only making good, but is getting better every day."

"The Administration is gradually getting the measure of its job, striking its stride, learning to coöperate within itself and assuming the reality of a fine, well-oiled machine," the former Assistant Secretary of State said.

He told the bankers that he was speaking for no one but himself and that he was not here to apologize for anybody or to defend anybody.

The audience jammed the ballroom, frequently applauding vigorously.

In an interview before his address, Professor Moley said that while the Industrial Recovery Act was written in his office, it was "not written by me."

"It was General Johnson, Donald Richberg, Gerard Swope and that bunch," he said.

He gave out the opinion that the NRA is going to develop permanently along the general lines of the Swope plan, which provides for "self government of industry by industry."

Guenther Declares Safest Place For Dollar Is America

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Capital is committing "another serious blunder by rushing to transfer dollars into foreign currencies when billions of American dollars are already bemired in Europe," Louis Guenther, publisher of the Financial World, declared last night.

"Timid owners of dollars are rushing to transfer them into foreign currencies and other alien obligations, thinking thereby to provide a safer haven of security than our own monetary unit," he said. "What they overlook in their calculations is that the currency of any country is no safer than its national wealth or its credit backing.

"We spent money lavishly on an idealistic war to save the world from destruction. Did we succeed? No. Europe is today an armed camp. We spent additional billions of our funds to aid in the reconstruction of devastated Europe. We are whistling for the return of the bulk of this capital—apparently in vain. Our debtors are pleading poverty as an excuse for not paying their debts to us.

"Yet, our blind capital regards their currencies and securities as sounder than our own. It is like asking a defaulter to take care of and safeguard our possessions.

"The most secure place for American dollars is at home."

New Industrial Insurance Gains For Third Month

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Industrial insurance, for the third consecutive month, gained in October over the corresponding month of last year, totaling $212,452,000, an increase of 7.3 per cent, according to a report forwarded today by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce for official use. New life insurance production for October, however, was 1.9 per cent less than for that month last year.

For the first 10 months of this year the cumulative total for all classes was 16.5 per cent less than for the same period of 1932, the report shows.

October total production of 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies was $657,362,000, which contrasts with $670,039,000 for October of 1932, or a decrease of 1.9 per cent.

For the first 10 months of the year the total new business of these companies was $6,416,297,000 this year against $7,683,736,000 last year—a decrease of 16.5 per cent. New ordinary insurance amounted to $4,232,266,000 against $5,023,149,000—a decrease of 15.7 per cent. Industrial insurance amounted to $1,924,001,000 against $2,137,521,000—a decrease of 10.0 per cent. Group insurance amounted to $260,030,000 against $523,066,000—a decrease of 50.3 per cent.

To Amalgamate Stock Exchanges at Toronto

TORONTO, Nov. 17 (AP)—Harold Franks, president of the Toronto exchange, announced today that an agreement has been reached for amalgamation of the two Toronto stock exchanges and the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.

Argentine Decree Tightens Foreign Exchange Control

Credits From Abroad Limited—Conversion Plan Aids Status

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Nov. 17 (By U. P.)—Argentina has taken an important step toward improving her economic situation, financial experts agreed, after studying government decrees regulating the use of foreign exchange for import remittances, and providing for a huge conversion of outstanding government loans at a lower rate of interest.

Under the first decree, importers are required to apply to the exchange control commission for the requisite foreign funds before ordering goods from abroad. The plan is aimed at avoiding in future the accumulation of foreign credits in Argentina, arising from the insufficiency of exchange for remittances abroad.

British and various European frozen balances already accumulated have already been released by bond issues accepted by the countries affected, and an effort is being made to promote a similar arrangement with the United States.

The preamble of the decree states that it is not intended as a restrictive measure on imports "and importers can continue to import what they deem necessary."

Advantages for Britain

Nevertheless, under its provisions, Argentina's foreign trade can be regulated so that those countries buying heavily from Argentina can be favored in imports, while other countries will find their imports reduced, or their payment for imports frozen in Argentina Britain, which does a heavy trade with this country, was expected to reap advantages, while the United States, especially if its present frozen funds are not liquidated by a loan or other arrangement, would suffer

Importers who do not comply with the regulations for obtaining exchange in advance when ordering goods, will have to take their chance on getting something from the amount available after the wants of those who complied with the regulations have been supplied.

Importers will be required to present to the exchange commission before Nov. 30 full data regarding merchandise en route to Argentina and on that to be shipped up until Dec. 31.

Under the conversion scheme, 1,698,000,000 pesos ($696,618,000) of internal government bonds would be converted to bonds at 5 per cent interest, instead of the present 5½ and 6 per cent. Millions of pesos annually would be saved to the Government. Bondholders not content with the conversion will be reimbursed at par.

Conversion Hastened

The conversion scheme had already been authorized in the budgets for 1933 and 1934, but its promulgation was hastened by the recent rapid rise in the price of the government bonds on the stock exchange. Federico Pinedo finance minister, said that if the project had been delayed longer, the bonds would be quoted above par, and therefore the interests of investors would have been prejudiced by conversion, which the Government could not effect at a price above par

Pinedo said the Government at last is reaping the reward of its austere and rigorous finance program for the strict fulfillment of all obligations.

Simultaneously, figures just released showed the slump in Argentina's export trade had continued in October, when the lowest figures for any month in the last seven years were recorded. Compared with October, 1932, the volume of imports fell from 926,833 tons to 877,873, while the value in gold pesos droppped from 36,146,076 to 30,510,903. Maize and linseed figures were 63,000 and 66,000 tons, respectively, below October, 1932.

Panhandle Stockholders Agree to Readjustment

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov 17—In a notice to holders of preferred stock of Panhandle Producing & Refining Company, Edward F. Hayes, chairman of the protective committee, stated that owners of approximately 55 per cent of the outstandir preferred stock have already assented to the plan and agreement of readjustment and recapitalization of the company, dated March 10, 1933.

The committee has found, according to the notice, that there are a very considerable number of preferred stockholders who have not had the stock transferred to their own names and hence cannot be reached.

Such owners are requested to communicate with Earle M. Elrick, 63 Wall Street, New York City, secretary of the committee, for details of the plan as well as information concerning the affairs of the company. The other members of the committee are M. A. Chambers, Arthur S. Kloeman, Charles F. Roeser and H. H. Rogers. Cotton, Franklin, Wright & Gordon are counsel.

Large Increase In Consumption of Tin

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Increased consumption of tin, which for the 12 months ended August, 1933, was 48 per cent greater than for the full year 1932, has accounted principally for the gain in world consumption this year, according to the latest statistics prepared by The Hague statistical office of the International Tin Research and Development Council.

Total world consumption for the 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1933, amounted to 118,000 tons, an increase of 18,000 tons over 1932, and of this increase the United States contributed 16,900 tons.

Law Urged to Curb Money Grasping In 'New' Civilization

Senator Norris Stresses Progressive Inheritance Tax in Speech

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Nov. 17 (AP)—Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska said last night that selfish ambition to accumulate money must be curbed by law if civilization is to stand. He recommended progressive taxes upon inheritance to redistribute wealth; shorter hours for labor, and a humanizing of the statute books, while speaking on "The New Civilization."

Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Donovan of Illinois, presented the Cardinal Newman medal for statesmanship, for 1933, to Senator Norris. Telegrams were received from President Roosevelt and Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. The President's telegram said in part:

"George Norris more than deserves this award and I congratulate the foundation upon his selection. We ought not only to shorten the hours of labor and toil, but we ought to limit the right of wealth to entail itself from one generation to another. A progressive inheritance tax would make it impossible for the property of one generation to be passed on intact to the people of a succeeding generation."

The Nebraska Senator attacked men of wealth who dodge just taxes, referring to recent "disclosures of the unreasonable power wielded. And the wicked and inhuman way in which these men have tried to control even the policies of our Federal Government."

The factory owner, in replacing men with machines, Senator Norris said, should share the increased profits with labor by increasing wages and shortening hours of the remaining employees; and share with consumers by decreasing prices.

He said that accumulation of property by the few menaces the perpetuity of government, and that the burden of permanently feeding and clothing 12,000,000 unemployed would break down any system of public charity or taxation.

He was certain, he said, that American farmers would never accept peasantry, American workmen never become toilers like those of Tsarist Russia for "they have tasted too often of human freedom and before these adjustments could be brought about we would be plunged into a revolution greater and more cruel than any revolution which has ever taken place.

"We must do something now, and we must be willing to suffer the disastrous changes which must take place in order to save our civilization and our system of government."

New Type of School For Canadian Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The proposed new type of school for non-academic boys recommended by Dr. C. C. Goldring, superintendent of schools, was approved on principle by the board of education here. Dr. Goldring was instructed to further his plans, it being considered that this type of school would be a forward step in education.

The school is intended for boys in the senior third and junior fourth grades who have lost interest in their work, and who, in the opinion of parents and teachers are getting little good from academic classes. The proposed entrance age would be not less than 12 and not more than 13 years, and the intelligence quota not less than 75. The leaving certificate to be granted after a course of three or four years would stress character, working ability, spirit of coöperation rather than book knowledge.

Approximately three-quarters of the time would be spent on academic work, Dr. Goldring explained. In the junior classes about one-quarter of the time would be spent on handwork, and about one-third in the senior classes. School work would be related to the lives of the children, arithmetic, geography, history, etc., being taught from a practical standpoint. Woodwork, sheetmetal, iron and copper, bookbinding and other subjects would be included in the handwork.

The proposed school would be in the public panel. The estimated cost per pupil would be $125 or less a year, and ultimately lowered to $100, said Dr. Goldring.

Kansas Plans Liquor Vote

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 17 (AP)—With only two negative votes, the Kansas Senate adopted a House-approved resolution yesterday proposing submission of repeal of the State's 53-year-old liquor prohibitory amendment to a popular vote in November, 1934.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

NANCY CUSHMAN REAL ESTATE
SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY
Splendid suburban community; electrified railroad; high elevation. 24 Beechwood Road. Tel. Su. 6-1693.

APARTMENTS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Quiet, sunny, 2nd floor, upper apartment in 2-family house overlooking Grozier estate; convenient to Mt. Auburn street cars; 6 rooms and bath, breakfast nook, sun room, screened porch; yard, garage. Call Porter 0235-J.

DORCHESTER, MASS., 35 Cushing Avenue—1 large room and kitchenette furnished complete for housekeeping; continuous hot water, heat and electricity furnished.

NEWTON Heated Apt., de luxe, porch, all electric kitchen; newest. 230 Walnut St., near Newtonville Sta., Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS couple at Payson Park, Belmont, Mass., would like to share 5-room apartment with 2 other persons; references exchanged Reply Box W-39 The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass

N. Y. C.—Business woman will share her sunny, modern apartment; use kitchenette; $30 monthly. CARLSEN, 302 W. 24th St.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60 cents a line Minimum space four lines An applicatic blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings Write or call for detailed information

AGENTS WANTED

BUILD profitable repeat business, guaranteed hosiery, pure silk, full fashioned, first quality; generous profits; choice territories available. SILVER LADY HOSIERY, 366 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

Local Classified

HOUSES TO LET

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper suite, 8 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace, hot-water heat, garage; rent $50; 8 minutes to trains. Tel. Wellesley 1419-W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WANTED—An elderly lady to room and board in attractive comfortable home in Roxbury, Mass.; references exchanged. Tel. HIG. 5521.

WEST NEWTON HILL, MASS.—Pleasant room; quiet street; good neighborhood; private family. Tel. West Newton 2318-W.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; ladies; permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B. Com 8177.

BOSTON, Fenway—Pleasant rooms in private family; 5 minutes from The Mother Church; Christian Scientists preferred. Com. 2696.

BRIGHTON, MASS., near Brookline line—Room and bath in luxurious, homelike atmosphere. Stadium 4568.

NEW YORK CITY—Large and small rooms, light, beautiful private residence. West 70th St., near Central Park. Endicott 2-8144.

N. Y. C., 1 West 68th St. (Apt. 7-N)—Sunny room overlooking Park; near church, subway station; references. Endicott 2-6275.

UPPER DARBY, PA., 210 Barrington Rd. 69th Street section—Nicely furnished room, breakfast and garage space included; $6 weekly.

WINTHROP, MASS.—Attractive rooms with water view, southern exposure; breakfast if desired; reasonable rates. Tel. Ocean 3027.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL, Suburbs of Philadelphia—Well located for those needing quiet home, loving care, attention if necessary. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa. Tel. Media 1031.

ROSE TERRACE, 6441 Overbrook Ave., Overbrook, Philadelphia—Loving care for those needing experienced attention; harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Aspinwall 6419.

PAYING GUESTS

CHARMING old homestead, on Cape Cod; mild winter climate; sunny hours on the beach; woodsy paths; warmth and cheer indoors, private baths; automobiling available. SEA PINES, Brewster-on-Cape-Cod, Mass.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N.Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies, trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass Tel. Scituate 917.

SALESMEN WANTED

We will consider applications now from gentlemen to take orders for our nationally known clothes on a liberal commission basis; clothing experience not essential; an excellent money-making opportunity. Please address MR. GEORGE RICHMAN, Richman Brothers Co., P. O. Box 331, Cleveland, Ohio.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-Caretaker-General; 9 years' driving experience; single; free to travel; best of references. V-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, age 30, single knows city, suburbs well; best of references Riverside Ave., Medford, Mass. Tel. Mys. 6776-M

HOTEL EXECUTIVE
with exceptional experience in hotel field wishes larger opportunity; location immaterial Write Box D-22, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG man—HOTEL, RESTAURANT and CLUB MANAGER-STEWARD WITH 16 YEARS' EXPERIENCE thorough knowledge of food control, seeks connection. Write Box K-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED —WOMEN

EXPERIENCED, successful governess, capable housekeeper, useful companion; long references; go anywhere; congenial home first consideration. Write ADVERTISER, 948 East 19th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED colored girl wishes part time mornings from 9 to 2; best references. Call Kilpatrick 8-10185, Apt. 8, Bronx, N. Y.

NURSE-COMPANION, experienced traveler or housekeeper; best credentials. Write Box X-66, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

QUIET, home-loving woman seeks position as companion housekeeper; good home preferred to high wages; city or country; references; Christian Scientists preferred. Box X-65, Suite 2240 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

REFINED educated American, excellent dressmaker, alterations draperies; useful companion, maid to professional woman of one living alone. Write KNOX, 501 West 143rd St. New York City.

WOMAN of education and refinement desires position as companion-housekeeper-secretary; has had business experience; drives car. Box T-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PERSONAL SERVICE

INVESTIGATIONS conducted anywhere; over 40 years' experience and an unblemished reputation HOWARD W MORGAN, 120 Boylston Street Boston Mass Hancock 2718

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

ESTABLISHED 1892 — R W. WHITEACRE carpenter and builder; plans and estimates furnished; Jobbing Shop and mill 63 Walnut St. Brookline, Mass Tel ASPinwall 1660.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur repairing and remodeling. WINTHROP FURS Inc (C H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire Street Boston LIBerty 9583

EXPERT fur repairing, relining, restyling; lowest prices; estimates given. CANTOR BROS. 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 2724.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
TEACHER OF PIANO
949 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 0791
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

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Pittsfield Day
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By all means visit
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Daily Features

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A Life Reclaimed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

A REPORTER had occasion to call with a mesage at the office of one of the foremost editors in the United States. The editor saw signs of dissipation in the youth, and, as they were parting, he said, "Let me wish you a merry Christmas." He then took from a shelf a book containing sketches of the lives of the greatest English, French and German authors, with extracts from their works. "Here," said he, "are some friends for the New Year. When you spend an hour with them you will have noble company."

The gentleness of the rebuke and the unexpected kindness of the man whom he regarded with awe had a powerful effect upon the lad. The book kindled his latent scholarly tastes. He saved his money to buy books. His work widened and deepened into a strong current from which many drew comfort and help.

During the latter part of his life the newspapers spoke of him with a keen appreciation of his worth. "A profound scholar with the heart of a child"; "a journalist who never wrote a word to subserve a base end," they said. He read these verbal bouquets with a quiet smile. One day he put into the hands of a friend an old, dingy volume. "Take this to Mr. ——," he said, "and tell him that whatever of good or usefulness there has been in my life I owe to him and to this gift of his, 30 years ago."

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. Why is a nobleman like bread?
2. When is money damp?
3. Why is a buckwheat cake like a caterpillar?
4. What sea would make a good bedroom?
5. Why should you never tell secrets in a cornfield?
6. What is the difference between a cat and a comma?
7. When a boy falls into the water what is the first thing he does?
8. What is it the more you take from it the larger it grows?
9. What tree is used in wet weather?
10. What is the difference between 100 and 1000?

(The answers appear elsewhere on this page.)

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

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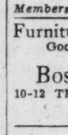

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Hymnal Notes

Hymnal Notes in Book Form

It is a pleasure to announce that, in response to numerous requests, the Hymnal Notes are being compiled as a companion volume to the Christian Science Hymnal and the Hymnal Concordance. It will be issued early in December, and the price is to be $1. Orders placed immediately with The Christian Science Publishing Society will be filled upon publication.—FEATURE EDITOR.

No. 251

SINGING CLASSES in London, attended by thousands, were Hullah's chief claim to fame. He is described as a personality of great charm, much loved by his many students. He used the fixed Doh, an idea he had adopted during his study at Paris. John Pyke Hullah (1812-1884) is also remembered for having written the music for a libretto, "The Village Coquettes," given him by a certain young Charles Dickens. Hullah published a history, and various "grammars," of music, and Edinburgh University gave him a degree, in 1876. He was also an honorary member of the St. Cecilia Academy at Rome.

The poet, Bishop William Walsham How (1823-1897), is recalled as a man of a "genial humanity," which attracted men high and low, and made him familiarly known in London as "the poor man's bishop." He had no wordly ambitions, and twice refused more important distinctions than those to which his work led him. Rector of Whittington, he was made honorary canon of St. Asaph, in 1860, and then suffragan bishop for East London, and, in 1888, Bishop of Wakefield. He was an unceasing worker, making every moment count, by a rigid system he imposed on himself. He had engraved on his pastoral staff the words of St. Bernard: "Feed with the word; feed with the life."

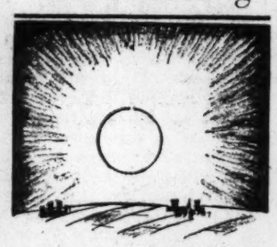
Bishop How is the author of various important works, and has about 60 hymns in common use. His poetic style is direct and clear, giving warmth to the sort of detail not often touched by poetry, as the present hymn illustrates. The original first line is, "O Word of God Incarnate." It was published in the Supplement to Morell and How's "Psalms and Hymns," 1867.

No. 229

THIS melody is from the allegretto of Mendelssohn's fourth organ sonata (Note 118). The words are from Whittier's long poem, "The Shadow and the Light," prefaced by words of St. Augustine: "Where is evil . . . since God, the Good, has created all things? . . . And I beheld that Thou madest all things good, and to Thee is nothing whatsoever evil . . . and Thou never departest from us."

A slight change in the last line of each stanza, here, fits the words to the music, using stanzas 18, 20, 22, 23.

Worth Knowing



IN JANUARY THE SUN IS 3,000,000 MILES NEARER THE EARTH THAN IN JULY!

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(The twelfth of a series of brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone.)

The American Conference of Teachers of Journalism (1912) was the first national association of college teachers of journalism.

One of the severest criticisms of modern journalism is Upton Sinclair's "The Brass Check."

The Editor and Publisher is a publication devoted to the maintenance of the best professional standards in journalism.

The first great collective news agency was founded by Julius Reuter of Prussia in 1849.

In 1840, Charles Havas established a carrier pigeon news service connecting London, Brussels and Paris.

Rogers, in "Journalistic Vocations," states that in 1920 almost one-fifth of the editors and reporters in the United States were women.

"Christian History," established in Boston in 1743, is said to have been the first religious publication in America.

An annual directory of newspapers and periodicals is published by N. W. Ayer and Son, Inc., Philadelphia.

Many high schools and some colleges now employ women teachers of courses in journalism.

It is estimated that there are more than 500 labor papers in the United States.

Brevities

Humorist: A theater manager has been complaining that playgoers leave the building too slowly. The usual complaint is that they leave too early.

Los Angeles Times: The quarterback's passing seems wonderful, but observe that of the professor who passes him.

Des Moines Register: Railway interests report that 500,000 hoboes patronize their freights. With stouter brake rods, the busses might easily swing some of this trade.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: Packers say the cow has 400 by-products, which helps to account for hash.

Los Angeles Times: Maybe Emily Post can tell us whether it is correct to say "Thank you" when a closed bank gives back 10 per cent of your money.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

YOU will find that the mere resolve not to be useless, and the honest desire to help other people, will, in the quickest and most delicate ways, improve yourself.—RUSKIN.

Letter Puzzle 'K'

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "K." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Fur Remodeling

ANY woman who learns how to cut and resew furs can find work to do this season with so many of the modish garments being trimmed with fur. One woman who does neat and satisfactory work cuts all fur from the back with a razor blade, matches the upper side of fur, and overhands all edges with close stitching so the seam is invisible on the right side. She remodels neck pieces, cleans furs, and combs others. Many women have found that forgotten neckpieces and old muffs can be made to trim this season's clothes. B. R. L.

Carrot Chips

IF YOU make potato chips for sale, add carrot chips (made exactly the same way) and see how many mothers will buy them for the children! Little folks like them, and they are so wholesome that no mother objects when they beg for more. Potato-and-carrot sell well for parties, too, as they add a color note to the dinner plate. Dorothy L.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

175

Having gone astray he
said his message did
not contact the pro-
per parties with the
result that no father
no mother no brother
nor sister were down
to meet him when he
arrived

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

Today's Typ-O-Graph

"Drawn" on the Typewriter for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Our Typewriter Artist Today Gives Us the Opportunity to Remind Americans That the Statue of Liberty Was a Gift From the People of France to the United States to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence. It Was Designed by Frederic Batholdi in 1874, and Was Unveiled and Dedicated on October 28, 1886. The Statue Itself Is 151 Feet, 5 Inches Tall, and, With the Base, Towers 301 Feet, 3 Inches. Incidentally, the NRA Is Now Providing 2500 Man-Days of Labor to Repair the Monumental Work, so That Visitors Will Be Made More Comfortable.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pronoun and antecedent (J. W. H.) — The correspondent spots the following sentence:

Some little girls in our neighborhood watched me shampoo my little girl's hair by letting her lie on her back on my long kitchen drainboard, head over the sink (with one of my hands supporting it).

He adds:

My idea is that the writer intended to point out that she supports the client's head with her hand; yet an easy and perfectly excusable interpretation would be that the sink was unsteady.

Inasmuch as a pronoun stands for a substantive (Latin *pro*, "instead of," and *nomen*, "name, noun"), there must be no doubt about the word, phrase, or clause to which it refers. The reader's tendency is to associate it with the substantive immediately preceding — just as our correspondent has done today. It is up to the writer to avoid any ambiguity.

Woolley ("New Handbook of Composition") suggests as a safe rule:

Do not use a pronoun instead of a noun if there can be doubt even for a moment about its antecedent.

Wessen ("Crowell's Dictionary of English Grammar") says:

Uncertain reference should be avoided. The antecedent should be actually expressed; it should be prominent; and it should be reasonably near the pronoun that is to stand for it. (In the preceding sentence the word "antecedent" is the antecedent of the repeated pronoun "it.")

All possible doubt regarding the antecedent in the original sentence could be removed by recasting: ". . . head (supported by one of my hands) over the sink."

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

New York on the Move

The retail center of Manhattan has made four moves in 50 years: in 1885, in 1900, in 1915, and another change has been in progress during the last few years.

Air Conditioning for Cars

Air conditioning for automobiles may be one of the next innovations in the motoring world. An American manufacturer has been demonstrating a unit to motorcar manufacturers.

Niagara's Power

The power plants generating electricity from the Niagara Falls section furnish light for 500 cities.

Fireproof Paper

Paper which resists fire has been invented. It is made from cellulose fibers which have been chemically treated.

What They Say

America's Policy

"The traditional policy which the United States has followed—with a deviation in Civil War times under Secretary of State Seward, and with a further deviation under President Wilson—has been to recognize any *de facto* government that has been able to maintain order without substantial resistance to its authority."—*Curtis Bok.*

Riddle Answers

1. Both are often toasted
2. When it is due in the morning or when it is missed at night.
3. It's the grub that makes the butterfly.
4. Adriatic (a-dry-attic).
5. Because corn has ears and is bound to be shocked.
6. A cat has its claws at the end of its paws; a comma indicates a pause at the end of a clause.
7. Gets wet.
8. A hole.
9. Rubber.
10. Naught (0).

The Children's Corner

The Hen's Tail

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GERTRUDE was learning to find and to name the brightest stars in the sky. In the summer she had found orange Arcturus and red Antares, but these were visible no longer. White Altair and beautiful blue Vega, however, were still to be seen from her southwest window, and she looked for them every clear night before she went to bed. But each night they seemed to get farther away and lower down as if they, too, would presently be out of sight.

"We must find another bright star now," said mother. "There is one you can see from your window. It's right in the middle of the Milky Way, between Altair and Vega, but high above them both."

"I wish Norma could see it, too," said Gertrude. Norma was a little friend who had spent the night at Gertrude's house when they first found Vega, the spinning maiden.

"We'll ask her to come and spend the night again," said mother, "and we shall loo kfor Deneb together." So they did.

It was a beautiful clear night, and the sky outside Gertrude's window was crowded with stars, but Altair and Vega were so far over to the west that they didn't show off very well.

If you want to put on your coats and go outside," said mother, "we can have a much better view of things, for we can look straight off to the west."

So they dashed away for their wraps, and all went out and up to the top of the little hill, where there was nothing to get in the way of their vision. The two little girls thought it a most exciting adventure, because mother gave them a little black tin lantern with a lighted candle inside, to guide their way. They took turns carrying it, and mother took a flashlight. How strange things looked under the stars, and how like explorers they felt! The hill was only a short distance away, and it was worth coming to, for the stars looked so clear and bright from the higher ground. Mother put out her flashlight, and they turned the light of the candle away, and then they looked off to the west.

Right in front of them was friendly Altair with its two companions in the neck of Aquila, the Eagle. And a little higher up to the right, shone beautiful Vega.

"Now find the hen's tail," said mother.

"The hen's tail?" asked Gertrude.

"Yes," said mother, "that's what the word Deneb means.

"I see it!" said Norma, "between Altair and Vega, and higher up."

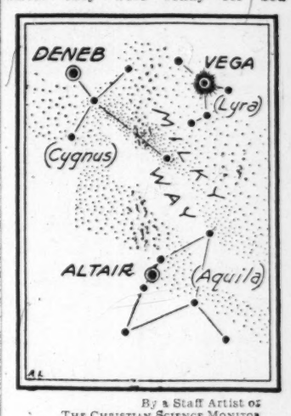
"But where's the hen, mother?" asked Gertrude.

"This time," said mother, "the hen is called a swan (Cygnus). It is flying along, with wings spread, and long neck stretched out, and seems coming toward the eagle. It's very large."

"I see it," cried Gertrude, "but it looks like a cross to me—a lovely golden cross, with Deneb on the top of it."

"It is sometimes called the Northern Cross," said Mother, "and the early Christians called it the Cross of Calvary."

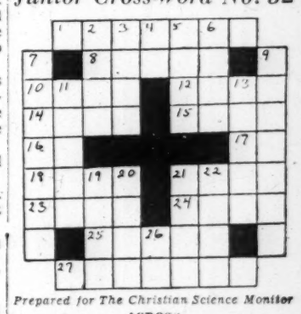
After they had lighted themselves home again with their little lantern, the children ran to the bedroom window and found that by leaning out a bit they could see Deneb in the tail of the swan, as well as the other two stars, Altair and Vega—all in or just outside the Milky Way. After they were ready for bed mother brought in some hot cocoa, and they turned out the light while they drank it, so that they could see the lovely stars better.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Diagram Showing Deneb, Altair and Vega

Deneb is not always in the west, of course. In the springtime you must look for it in the east, but it is never so pretty as when it is setting in the west, for then the cross stands upright with white Deneb on its top. Gertrude and Norma are going to look for it every night until Christmas Eve, when, perhaps it is most beautiful of all.

Junior Cross-Word No. 32



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Garden vegetables.
8—Tired.
10—Balanced.
12—Poetic for "in a row."
14—The others.
15—Learning.
16—Method of transportation (ab.).
17—Musical note.
18—Island.
21—Projectile.
23—Smart.
24—A fish of the shark kind.
25—Distributes.
27—Repeated.

DOWN

2—Strikes with awe.
3—To let or lease.
4—Sun god.
5—Spoken.
6—Beginner.
7—Small food fish.
9—Heavy woolen jersey worn by athletes.
11—Stanza.
13—Lowest deck of a vessel.
19—To load.
20—English school for boys.
21—To boil slowly.
22—Stockings.
26—French article.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

In Lighter Vein

Assembled Job

Visitor (speaking of the family's youngest): "He has his mother's eyes."

Mother: "And his father's nose and chin."

Family's Youngest: "And my brother's pants."—*Cheeriodical.*

Tit-Bits

"Clever little Flo-Flo! I hide behind a tree and he finds me at once!"

Give and Take

A very smart sports car, driven by an elegantly dressed young man, was speeding through a Surrey lane. Presently he reduced speed as he approached a crossroad and looked about for a signpost. Finding no help in this direction, he turned and shouted to a passing laborer.

"Leatherhead?" he inquired.

"And fishface to you," came the prompt reply.—*Answers.*

The Reason

"Three policemen have been watching Brown's house constantly the last two nights."

"What has Brown done?"

"Engaged a new cook."—*Legion Weekly.*

The Compliment

"I'm quite out of practice," said Smithson, hoping for a compliment from the unusually stolid caddie. "I've been traveling for the last six months."

"Then ye've played afore, hae ye, sir?"—*Cornell Widow.*

Reflection

"The clothes my tailor makes last for years. Look at that blue serge suit of mine. There's an example."

"Yes, a shining example."—*Pearson's.*

Where He Scored

He: "You are my first thought every morning."

She: "Your brother told me the very same thing the other day."

He: "But I get up an hour before he does."—*Moustique.*

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LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Roosevelt for Roosevelt"

ANY great fright over President Roosevelt's latest maneuver as quarterback of the recovery team should be left to that most rumor-harried and naïve of spectators, Wall Street.

This substitution of Morgenthau for Woodin as the Treasury back seems to be a matter of convenience and relief, rather than the tip-off to any spectacular new play. It is possible that a Warren-to-Morgenthau lateral may develop on the financial left wing, but nothing more unorthodox is to be expected than the gold-buying play already executed by the Warren-Woodin-Acheson combination.

Perhaps the Warren-Morgenthau handling of the ball will be a bit smoother because the new Undersecretary of the Treasury has known the Administration's chief fiscal adviser of the moment since student days at Cornell. And it is known that Mr. Woodin and Mr. Acheson preferred plays which went to the right. But the thing to be remembered is that whatever substitutions are made, the signals are being called by the same quarterback. And that quarterback is captain of the team. A switch in Treasury secretaries may involve various names, but the simplest way of saying it is, "Roosevelt going in for Roosevelt."

Observers may hold their breath a bit over some of the experiments the recovery team is trying. And many Americans may fear that the political cheering of massed rooters will unsettle Quarterback Roosevelt. He is known to be very farmer-conscious and the appointment of Farmer Morgenthau—who raises Holsteins and apples on a 1000-acre farm next door to Farmer Roosevelt's little place on the Hudson—may encourage the fears of people on the sidelines who have already decided to be fearful. But Farmer Morgenthau, as Farm Credit Administrator, has been considered by the farmers a very close-fisted financier.

Moreover, the times call for daring plays. And the field general of the recovery team has made so many of his "go" that most of the players, undisturbed by this substitution, are listening for signals and getting ready to do their part when the team comes out of the huddle and the ball is snapped for another play.

Germany and the League

NOW that Germany has, as was expected, given full support to Herr Hitler, what practical steps does he intend to take? Doubtless there is much to be said against this use of the plebiscitary method. It has always, under such conditions, returned the answers which the established authorities demanded. In France it was the favorite device of the two Napoleons, and it invariably indorsed overwhelmingly their personal position and policy. In Germany the opposition parties had been virtually extinguished. Only one voice could be heard. The moment chosen was psychologically propitious. There could be no doubt about the results.

Yet the problem of Germany's relations with other nations remains. Will Germany stay outside the Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations? It is by no means certain. By its engagements it must be a member of the League for the next two years; and in the next two years much may happen which will induce it to reconsider its relationship with the League. In the meantime it cannot repudiate its pledges under the Covenant of the League without violating its own signature.

Germany desires further concessions. It wishes to have the right of possessing a few of the various types of arms forbidden it by the treaty but retained by the other powers. It asks equal rights to arm but not immediate, actual equality in arms. Now in 1932 Germany left the conference, not because it had made up its mind that the conference had failed, but in order to force the hands of the other powers. Had it been convinced of the failure of the conference it had only to wait patiently for the inevitable breakup and then to assert its own viewpoint. As it was, the other powers immediately did everything they could to persuade Germany to return. They succeeded at the price of an acknowledgment of the Gleichberechtigung.

This theoretical equality was granted, harmony was restored, Germany returned, and the conference continued. The method succeeded once. Why should it not succeed again? Why should not the other powers, after appropriate conversations, and after a lapse of time more or less prolonged, offer a fresh basis of negotiations to Germany? The process is not altogether elegant; it savors of hard bargaining. But the choice, at present, would seem to be between a definite menace of rearmament and further efforts toward disarmament. And it is the latter which is required in the interest of all the nations. It may not be easy to find the fitting formula, but considerations of pride cannot be allowed to obstruct the possibility of an arrangement which would obviate a ruinous race that quite conceivably, if not probably, would result sooner or later in a clash of arms.

At present there is a reluctance to take the first step. The Italian view has been clearly expressed. At Rome there is displeasure at the brusqueness of the German gesture, which incidentally renders more difficult the operation of the Four Power pact, due to the initiative of Signor Mussolini.

In France, while there has been singularly little excitement or animosity, it would have been surprising had there been an immediate surrender of the compromise which had been painfully elaborated. The German overtures were received with some suspicion, but it is to be observed that they were by no means refused. "We are deaf to no words, but we are blind to no acts," said the French Prime Minister. France must consider the counsels of Poland and of Czechoslovakia. It will not be easy to transform the character of the French Army and of French armaments in a shorter space of time than the four to eight years which were proposed. Nevertheless, no doors are closed, and it is the business of diplomacy to explore every avenue.

The British position is that though the powers cannot yield to threats, there should be strenuous attempts to bring about conciliation. When Germany perceives that no advantages are to be obtained from self-imposed isolation, it is to be trusted that the powers will facilitate her return, and will be prepared to discuss, not under pressure but with cordiality and an earnest desire for an understanding, a general and acceptable plan of disarmament in which Germany can honorably participate.

A New Deal in City Government

NOT all the weaknesses and defects of municipal government in the United States are due to corrupt and incompetent officeholders. The fundamental weakness is the partisan boss system. Largely responsible for the stranglehold which this system has obtained upon government in the larger cities is the fact that such government is too largely modeled after that of the nation and of the states. National party labels have little or nothing to do with administration of municipal affairs or qualifications of city officials.

Mayor-elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, swept into office on a nonpartisan Fusion ticket, is right in his declaration that the yoke of corrupt political machines can be thrown off and good government obtained only by severing the conduct of local affairs from state and national politics. In the most important interview given since his election, he urged not only New York but all cities in the nation to forget parties in municipal government and support efforts to oust partisan bosses and machines. He backed up his words by announcing his intention to keep clear of partisan politics—even Fusion politics—during his four-year term of office.

While cheers over the election results were still sounding, certain leaders of the Fusion movement had announced their intention of perpetuating the movement in a Fusion Party. Major LaGuardia immediately recognized that such capitalization of the nonpartisan victory would go a long way to alienate support which made the overthrow of Tammany possible. To attempt to confine within the narrow, rigid bounds of a political party the liberal, independent forces which resulted in a new administration for New York would be to deprive it of the help of the very forces which chose it.

Major LaGuardia is right in deciding that his job is to be Mayor of the whole city and of all the people, and not of a political party. His job is to destroy the boss system, whatever its label, not to establish or help perpetuate a new machine.

If he can restore government to its representative character in the largest of American cities, he will show the way for cities everywhere to reëstablish local self-government on a nonpartisan basis. Charter reform, equitable taxation, maintenance of the city's credit, an unfettered police department, honest public works, educational facilities, administration of public institutions, and promotion of the public health are not partisan questions. They are civic responsibilities in which the whole community has a stake. Political issues which divide the country nationally do not exist in the conduct of the everyday affairs of a municipality.

If Major LaGuardia can make his administration a concrete demonstration of this fact, the significance of his election will be broad. It will promote regeneration of municipal government. His stand merits the fullest measure of public support of all citizens, regardless of party affiliations.

What's Below?

THE Atlantis is in! To the landsman just another ship in from the sea. But to the researchers at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute a galleon has returned from a voyage into the unknown.

Her treasure is an assortment of marine specimens, sample tubes of sea water, handfuls of mud, charts filled with figures of currents, depths and temperatures. Yet to the waiting scientists this cargo means more than would holds crammed with spices and silks and Spanish gold.

For the cargo of the Atlantis will add still more to the light of knowledge that is penetrating the purple darkness of old Ocean's vaults. The nets of the Atlantis, lowered into the sea at the end of cables that coil in five-mile lengths on the winches, have combed those depths long believed to be void and lifeless, and have brought up proof that there is no depth, however profound, where life does not exist. Because of these questing fingers of man's ingenuity the world now knows that in the deepest recesses of the ocean canyons, moving under pressure that gives comprehension pause, fish swim about over a plant life that flourishes with tropical luxuriance.

In the microscopic specimens gleaned in the "vasty deeps" is evidence to shatter many long-held theories as to what's below. Plant life can exist only where there is light, says one of the old theories. And in the depths of ocean there is no light. The Atlantis spreads her charts which give startling evidence of light in the ultraviolet range of the spectrum, invisible light in which marine life thrives.

The figures unroll and the wonders multiply, strange creatures that crawl in the organic oozes on the sea floor, of strange fish that carry their own suns, of infinitesimal creatures daily covering distances which, to a man-size animal, would mean thousands of miles.

Such is the nature of the cargo of the Atlantis. On her decks, and stretching across future voyages, lies the solution to further problems. Hurricanes sweep across the Caribbean, harrying the islands and the southern coasts. Somewhere between the Caribbean and the Azores are the incubators where hurricanes are hatched. When this area is definitely located, and the conditions that "breed" the hurricanes are ascertained, a great step toward offsetting their depredations will have been taken.

The geologist turns his gaze toward the Atlantis, for in her researches he hopes to gain knowledge that will link with his work along the watersheds of the continents. She will bring to him the missing links in the puzzle of continental drifts, of submerged continents and lost mountain ranges.

The Atlantis is in. Another argosy has come up from the Spanish Main.

Keep Politics Out of Relief

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has done well to make explicit and vigorous his disapproval of any political favoritism in the huge civil works program which is to provide 4,000,000 jobs in lieu of relief this winter. Such favoritism is the rock upon which this program would most surely and most disastrously founder if allowed to drift that way. But if kept to the straight and open channel of impartiality and distribution on merit, the new method of helping the needy to help themselves has much to commend it.

The difficulties of much that the Federal Relief Administration is undertaking to do are not to be discounted. It is pioneering, and as such must expect some steps to progress by the trial-and-error method. The devising of "made work" for such a large number and the transfer of men from relief to employment in cities and hamlets all over the United States is a task calling for the very best abilities that social service has developed. The taking over of agricultural surpluses and the transportation of these foodstuffs to the urban needy means improvising almost a wholesale grocery distribution system, which may have yet to prove whether it is better than giving people money to buy in their neighborhood stores.

However these things may work out, it is not enough that merely the Federal Relief Administration be immune from politics—assuming the President's injunction is sufficient assurance on that point. Funds from the national Treasury must filter down through a whole structure of state and local organizations to accomplish the work now planned. Initiative in the laying out of work and the selection of beneficiaries must filter upward from all these local units. The crux of the question of efficiency and honesty in relief still lies with state and community organizations. Let them take heed, and let citizens see that they do take heed, of this vitally important need for nonpartisanship in public relief!

Seize the Day

ONE applauds the announced motto of the junior class in a certain high school—*Carpe diem*. These young people will be wise indeed if they live up to Horace's counsel and actually do "seize the day." For in the tasks and pleasures of school days they are living quite as vividly as they may ever live later on. Surely, it were a pity to neglect present opportunities for happy and zestful experience of this interesting world, on the theory that, somehow, the chances will be better in time ahead.

A pathetic mistake of many of the children of men is in spending their lives in getting ready to live. The youth will wait until he is through school; the graduate, until he has solved the vitally important problem of getting well started in his business or profession; the young business or professional man, until he has gained more money, or a bigger reputation, or a more secure location on Easy Street. Always the gaze is forward, the blessing postponed to some imagined Utopia beyond. How many, for illustration, seem unable to rest solidly on the satisfactions of days now passing, because they are waiting, as they say, for the depression to be over! Thus do we lose, through a kind of faithless timidity, whole areas of living rich in potential gifts of happiness.

Wrote Emerson:

> One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical, decisive hour. Write it on your heart that every day is the best day in the year. . . . He only can enrich me who can recommend me the space between sun and sun. 'Tis the measure of a man—his apprehension of a day.

The sage is commending to us all the practice of a fine art—that of living by the day. For anyone to learn it means an access of personal happiness. Could society as a whole learn it, there might come, in these hesitant and sadly inhibited times, a fresh upsurge of prosperity and peace.

Editorial Notes

It is said that approximately 100,000 Angora rabbits are raised annually in Japan for wool manufacturing. Perhaps one might expect this to be one business which will grow by leaps and bounds.

Unbreakable rubber dishes which are tasteless and odorless are being made by an American concern. Housewives may ask if they will bounce back into their places in the closet.

A device shown in London is said to distort a portrait so that it becomes a caricature. It must at least bear a strong resemblance to some of those vacationists' cameras.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Deterioration of the Cabinet—A Friend of the Filipinos

THE overturn in the Treasury Department, and the departure of the Secretary of State on an extended trip to South America, lay emphasis upon the fact that under the American system of government members of the Cabinet are, after all, little more than tools in the hands of the Chief Executive.

There could be no moment more deeply freighted with questions of grave importance to the financial stability of the United States than the present one. Yet this is the time chosen for the virtual retirement of the Secretary of the Treasury, the abrupt resignation of an Assistant Secretary who has at least enjoyed many months of experience, and the establishment in office of a gentleman of native ability, but without any particular eminence as a financier. It is true, too, that Mr. Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, whose retirement is unhappily compelled by ill-health, was himself without experience in public finance at the time he assumed the office which he is now temporarily laying down.

I think the historical record would demonstrate that more and more since the days of Grover Cleveland, presidents have undertaken to be themselves the entire Cabinet. There is a tendency in the United States to ridicule the head of the Italian Government when every now and then he assumes one or two more cabinet positions. Today I think Il Duce holds the title, and accepts the responsibility for practically all the executive departments of the Italian Government. The chief difference between that situation and that existing in the United States is that the title still is held by the presidential appointees, but the President, if he so desires, really exercises the functions of the office.

Nobody questions that it is President Roosevelt and not either the Secretary of State nor the Undersecretary who is conducting the negotiations with Ambassador Litvinoff. Neither is there the slightest doubt that whatever may be the personal opinions on disputed questions of finance of either Secretary Woodin or Secretary Pro Tem Morgenthau, it will be President Roosevelt who will determine whether inflation or deflation, alliance with or independence of gold, shall characterize the policy of the Treasury Department.

There is a fine opportunity for a historian to write a volume on the steady decadence of the authority in cabinet offices. To how many people today would ever occur the name of one man of recognized power and authority who has sat in the Cabinet since the days of Grover Cleveland?

Prof. Ralston Hayden, of the University of Michigan, who has just been appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippines, is an old-time contributor to The Christian Science Monitor. In 1926 he visited the islands, together with Col. Carmi A. Thompson, who had been commissioned to make a survey of political and economic conditions for President Coolidge. At that time Professor Hayden wrote a series of highly illuminating articles for the Monitor, and in 1931 he again visited the Far East, partly as a result of a commission from this paper, and contributed a series of articles on economic, social, and political conditions there, which are still of the utmost importance.

I have before me an article in this series, written by him from Hong Kong, in which he lays great emphasis upon the fact that economic independence is the first requisite for the freedom of the Philippines. The people of those islands, despite the effort of certain leaders to influence them most unwisely for immediate independence, have rejected the proposition of independence presented by the last Congress of the United States, which involved a practical surrender of all hope of economic freedom. In one of the articles which Professor Hayden wrote at that time he said:

> But if—as provided by the Hawes-Cutting bill that was favorably reported to the United States Senate during the last session of Congress—they should do so without regard for the economic dependence that has grown out of the political connection between the United States and the islands, the 13,000,000 Filipinos would be exposed to the gravest danger of economic ruin and political and social chaos.

Obviously this attitude appealed to the wiser sentiment among the Filipinos, and despite the endeavors of two leaders, Osmena and Roxas, to lead them into acceptance of the American proposition, which for its part was based purely on nationalistic selfishness, they have rejected the American overtures.

It is obvious, therefore, that Professor Hayden's writings have been in complete accord with the present political sentiment of the Filipino people. During the Hoover Administration, Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt was appointed to the post which Mr. Hayden is now about to assume, but the appointment was withdrawn because of the opposition of the Filipinos, based upon a book which Mr. Roosevelt had recently published. In politics, more than in any other form of human activity, the perils of book writing are notorious. It would seem, however, that the Michigan educator, who has been so highly honored, saw the situation as the Filipinos themselves saw it, and he may be expected to be *persona grata* with that people.

Notes From Canada

Employment Shows Gains DURING September and October, there has been a perceptible decline in Canada's unemployment figures. But, while totals are shrinking, it is very sanguine to suppose there will be 75,000 more Canadians in gainful employment this winter than there were last. Even that figure would represent only a shrinkage of about one-tenth in our unemployed "army" during the year, at which rate 10 years would have to elapse before normal employment conditions were restored. Any such snail-pace recovery as that would wreck the country. Canada could not stand even five years of such leisured convalescence. The realization of this condition is the cause of much earnest heart-searching. How can the trend be accelerated? The Liberal Party, which is now in opposition, claims reciprocal trade as the remedy. The Canadian Commonwealth Federation, the new party which is aspiring to power, claims an intensification of the present Conservative Government's self-sufficient policy.

Public Keeps Eye on Radio There is still considerable flurry in both the East and the West over the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. It shows how close an eye the public keeps on the proceedings of such an important national asset as the radio. There is one body of opinion which considers that the Radio Commission would be well advised, if it desires to retain public confidence, to confine its energies within the scope of the money derived from license fees. And if the commission does not do this there is great likelihood that it will not be strong enough to resist all sorts of pressure for the placing of advertising programs. Many observers agree that such programs would be weak as compared with those now available from the United States. The other body of opinion, however, believes that the commission is doing pretty well on its slim resources. It is pointed out that few listener criticisms are heard now, compared with earlier in the year. At any rate, the country looks to Mr. Bennett to control the Radio Commission, to bring it back to its original simple functions of sending out programs and leaving advertising alone, and to keep its expenditures within the proper bounds of a depression budget; or, alternatively, to fire the commission, scrap the present legislation, and turn back to private enterprise, which was making a comparatively fair job of radio in Canada.

Just Sentences For Offenders Disparity in prison sentences for very similar crimes, coupled with the suggestion of Colonel Price, Attorney-General of Ontario, that a Board of Sentences be formed to mete out punishment in a uniform manner, has aroused a small storm of criticism for and against. It is remembered, however, that a difficult problem is involved, and standing in the way of its solution are the circumstances of the offense and the character of the accused, which a Board of Sentences might be inadequate to discover. The fact is, of course, that judges, like most other men, have strong feelings. Variations are explained by the fact that the judicial point of view is a variable quantity, but a Board of Sentences might go astray just as often as the judges, and just as far, through its dispassionate review of presented facts untouched by the first-hand knowledge of personalities and circumstances.

More Freight On Bay Route The shipment of two and a half million bushels of grain out of the new Port Churchill without mishap, and the recent successful experiment in transporting cattle over the route, as well as the considerable quantity of incoming freight, point to a great increase in business over the Hudson Bay route in 1934. Already 2,400,000 bushels of wheat are on their way for storage in the Government elevator for next season. One thing only may prevent the expansion of the route in 1934, and that is the high insurance rates which have been charged, if they are again charged in 1934. Western sponsors of the route are making every effort to bring about a suitable readjustment of the present rate schedule. The fact of the matter is that $55,000,000 has been invested in the enterprise and the only practicable course is for the East and West to coöperate in order to make it a success.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

North Carolina Shouts "No!"

NORTH CAROLINA, despite the special campaigning there of Postmaster-General Farley, voted decisively against prohibition repeal—more than two to one, apparently.

The tremendous wave of demand for change, which more or less paralleled the tremendous wave of demand for prohibition when it was adopted, is not to produce a unanimous lineup of the states. That is all it means.

But it is not too early to warn the wets that if in their greed for profit from the liquor business they forget all their professions of an interest in "true temperance" and all their professed hostility to return of the saloon, and if in the fights over control legislation in the several states they go out after everything that can be grabbed—if, in short, they over-reach themselves as in the past they always did—North Carolina may be saying, "I told you so" in the not so distant future. And others may be agreeing.—*Des Moines Register.*

The Farm Strike

FOLLOWING the failure of western governors to impress the Administration with their demands, the farm strike enters a new phase. Milo Reno gave the order to "throw the strike in full gear," and his followers in many places attempted to carry out the order. . . .

Lessons from a former strike do not seem to have sunk deeply into the minds of those taking part. No good result is gained by rioting. The prominence given to the plight of the farmers is offset by the discredit and antipathy that follows such a demonstration. . . .

Violence will not win the cause for the farmers. One large reason why the strike will fail is that a majority of farmers themselves are not in sympathy. The organization of the Anti-Strike Association in Iowa counties proves that farmers demand full use of the marketing facilities which their tax money has provided and that they will insist on their rights.—*Lincoln* (Neb.) *Evening Journal.*

"We Was"

PROF. ROBERT C. POOLEY of the University of Wisconsin rises to inquire. "Would you like to say, 'We was' instead of 'we were,' to split infinitives or to break the rule regarding the agreement of verb and subject? If so, then do it."

As for ourselves, we would not like to say "We was" under any circumstances, not even though a convention of English teachers in Memphis has taken a tack similar to that of Professor Pooley.

The rules of grammar are not so bad. It is the method of teaching them that is bad. . . . A teacher properly intent on practical methods and results could do more to impart correct habits of speech in one year than our public schools are doing now in a twelve-year course. . . .

However, Alabama College is trying an experiment which bids fair to bring results. Instead of continuing the same formal instruction which has proved its ineptness, the English department has developed a laboratory technique.

Each pupil's English is diagnosed to see where she is weak, and then she is personally trained for the needed corrections.

It is not snobbish to demand that our public schools, to say nothing of our colleges, turn out students who can speak valid English.—*Birmingham* (Ala.) *Post.*